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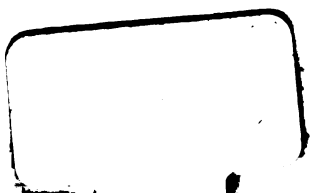
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FROM

**Prof. Ferdinand Bôcher,**

**of Cambridge Mass.**

**14 Feb., 1888.**











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A

NEW AND COMPLETE GUIDE  
TO THE  
PRONUNCIATION AND READING  
OF THE  
FRENCH LANGUAGE;  
ILLUSTRATED WITH  
ANALOGOUS ENGLISH SOUNDS.

BY  
NORMAN W. CAMP, D. D.

*mc*  
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Prof. Ferdinand Boucher,  
of Cambridge Mass.

14 Feb., 1888.

## P R E F A C E.

A WISH to assist the student in acquiring a correct and intelligible Pronunciation of the French Language, prompted the writing of this little book. How far the author has succeeded, remains to be tested. Within a few years past, the desire to learn the French language, has become almost universal; and hence, the multiplication of Grammars, Dictionaries and various elementary books to meet that desire. Most of our scholars now translate the French with facility;—but how few are able to pronounce it either correctly or satisfactorily! Teachers of this language ordinarily depend upon the pupil's capacity to imitate sound, rather than upon any rules or practical examples. Hence the variety and incorrectness of spoken French in our schools. An elementary work devoted exclusively to Pronunciation, has been a desideratum long felt and acknowledged by all. Of Grammars, many in number, and for the most part, excellent in quality, we have enough; and now, this book comes upon the stage, and only asks to be studied carefully and patiently, before its merits are acknowledged. It claims nothing new, except its arrangement, and the practical illustration of every sound in the French language, by means of Analogous English sounds, with which every scholar is presumed to be familiar.

The author hopes it may be found serviceable in the *first place*, to those who cannot have the aid of the living teacher.

*Secondly*, to those who, whilst they can translate the French without difficulty, still have little or no confidence in their own pronunciation.

*Thirdly*, to all teachers of the French language, both natives and foreigners. To those of the former, who wish to be both practical and thorough in their work: and to those of the latter especially, whose limited knowledge of the English Language, precludes to a certain extent, an illustration of peculiar sounds in a discriminating and intelligible manner.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1883,

By GEORGE SAVAGE,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

Uniformity not Innovation.

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THE  
MODERN LANGUAGES

ILLUSTRATED BY

ANALOGOUS ENGLISH SOUNDS.

---

No. 1.....FRENCH.

“ 2.....GERMAN.

“ 3.....SPANISH.

“ 4.....ITALIAN.

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BY

REV. N. W. CAMP, D. D.

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Electrotyped by A. H. Jocelyn, New York, 1853.



# FRENCH PRONUNCIATION.

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## Lesson I.

### Alphabet of the French Language.

1. A *tolerable Pronunciation* of any spoken language may be acquired by *imitating the sounds of that language*, as uttered by a living teacher. But the **READING** and **WRITING** of any language cannot thus be learned. The pupil must bring into requisition something else besides his *imitative powers*, if he would thoroughly comprehend any language. The Alphabet of the language to be learned must be exhibited, *examined*, and **MASTERED**.

2. An Alphabet, is a collection of different characters called *letters*, each of which represents its own peculiar sound. These letters differ from each other in *name, form, size, and sound*. Used as vehicles of thought, they must not only be familiar to the eye, but their *use*, both singly and combined, must be understood.

3. Two objects are before the student whilst perusing this book, viz. :—

First.—The acquisition of the correct pronunciation of the various sounds of the letters of the French Alphabet

Secondly.—To learn how to combine and use these sounds, in order to *read* the French Language easily, intelligibly, and profitably.

4. The first object will be accomplished *by the aid of analogous English sounds*; that is, every sound represented by a letter or combination of letters of the French Alphabet, will be unfolded, analyzed, and defined, as far as possible, by means of analogous sounds of a letter or continuation of letters of the English Alphabet.

5. The second object will be accomplished by *learning a few brief and simple Rules*, illustrated and enforced by appropriate examples.

6. Diligent attention, patient labor, and A DETERMINATION TO SUCCEED, will enable the learner to overcome every obstacle, and thus make him master of a Language not only exceedingly difficult for foreigners to acquire, but beautiful in itself, and coëxistent with the triumphs of civilization.

7. The student's attention is next directed to an inspection of the French Alphabet.

Capitals.	Small Letters.		Capitals.	Small Letters.
A	a		A	a
B	b		B	b
C	c		C	c
D	d		D	d
E	e		E	e
F	f		F	f
G	g	Compare the Alphabet at the left of this page, with the one on the right, which is the English Alphabet, and carefully note the difference between them.	G	g
H	h		H	h
I	i		I	i
J	j		J	j
K	k		K	k
L	l		L	l
M	m		M	m
N	n		N	n
O	o		O	o
P	p		P	p
Q	q		Q	q
R	r		R	r
S	s		S	s
T	t		T	t
U	u		U	u
V	v		V	v
			W	w
X	x		X	x
Y	y		Y	y
Z	z		Z	z

In the French Alphabet there are only twenty-five letters; it has no letter which corresponds to the English W, though it is occasionally found in French books. It is used only in foreign words, and then pronounced like the English V.

8. The French Alphabet is divided into VOWELS and CONSONANTS.

## 9. VOWELS.

These *six* letters are called Vowels, viz. :—

a e i o u and y.

## 10. CONSONANTS.

These *nineteen* letters are called Consonants, viz. :—

b c d f g h j k l n  
n p q r s t v x and z.

## 11. COMPOUND VOWELS.

They are thus called, because, being united together, each vowel loses its own simple sound, and helps to form another new sound. They form but one syllable, and are consequently pronounced by one emission of the voice.

There are *seven* Compound Vowels, viz. :—

ai au eau ei eu oi and ou.

## 12. DIPHTHONGS.

They are thus called, because, though pronounced as one syllable, yet the sound of both vowels is distinctly heard.

There are *six* Diphthongs, viz. :—

ia ie io ua ue and ui.

The following *ten* combinations of **THREE** SUCCESSIVE VOWELS are also called Diphthongs, viz. :—

iai iau ieu oua oue oui uai uei uie and ueu.

These Diphthongs are thus divided into syllables, viz. :—

i-ai i-au i-eu ou-a ou-e ou-i u-ai  
u-ei u-ie and u-eu.

They must, however, be pronounced *quickly*, and as *one syllable*.

Sometimes, also, we find **FOUR SUCCESSIVE VOWELS** in the same word, viz. :—

ouai	in the word	jou-ai,
oueu	“	jou-eur, and
ouée	“	bou-ée.

The *first* example—ouai, is composed of two compound vowels, viz. : ou and ai.

The *second* example—oueu, is also composed of two compound vowels, viz. : ou and eu.

In the *last* example—ouée, the final E is silent, and the three vowels are thus divided, viz. : ou and é.

#### 13. Y.

The vowel Y is frequently found combined with other vowels, but in such combinations it is never used as a diphthong. Its use in combination is peculiar, and will be fully explained hereafter.

#### 14. NASAL VOWEL SOUNDS.

These are certain sounds produced by the combination of the vowels, with the consonants M and N, viz. :

am	em	im	om	um	ym and
an	en	in	on	un	yn;

whose sounds will be explained hereafter.

#### 15. NASAL DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

These are certain sounds produced by the combination of *nasal vowels* with **ANOTHER VOWEL**, not nasal, before them, viz. :

ian ien ion uan uin ouan and ouin.



## 16. LIQUIDS.

The following combinations of the consonants are called Liquids, viz. :

ll and gn.

The sounds of these liquids are very common in the French language, and will be explained hereafter.

## QUESTIONS ON THE FIRST LESSON.

1. What is the subject of the First Lesson ?

By what means may a *tolerable Pronunciation* of any spoken language be acquired ?

By what means *only*, can the *reading* and *writing* of any language be obtained ?

2. What is an Alphabet ?

In what particulars do letters *differ* from each other ?

What is said concerning *them* ?

3. State the *first object* set forth.

State the *second*.

4. By the *aid of what*, is the *first object* to be accomplished ?

Explain this.

5. *How* is the *second object* to be accomplished ?

6. What are necessary to *insure the learner's success* in this undertaking ?

What is said here about the French Language ?

7. Of *how many letters* is the French Alphabet composed?

On comparing the French with the English Alphabet, wherein do they differ from each other?

Whenever a W is found in the French language, like what English letter is it pronounced?

8 *Into what*, is the French Alphabet divided?

9 How many *vowels* are there?

10 How many *consonants* are there?

11. What are COMPOUND VOWELS?

How many are there?

12. What are *Diphthongs*?

How many are there?

How many diphthongal combinations of *three successive vowels* are there?

How must they be pronounced?

Are there also diphthongal combinations of *four successive vowels*?

13. What is here said of Y?

14. What are *Nasal Vowel Sounds*?

How many are there?

15. What are *Nasal Diphthongal Sounds*?

How many are there?

16. What are *Liquid Sounds*?

How many are there?

Name them.

What is here said concerning them?

## Lesson II.

### French Accents.

17. THE constant use of certain marks called ACCENTS in the French language, constitutes a marked peculiarity which cannot escape the attention of the student. Rarely, except in elementary works of the English Language, is the syllable of any given word which requires an emphasis, marked.

18. But it is not so in the French Language ; here, accents of various kinds are constantly meeting the eye on every page. One thing, however, must be observed, viz. :—the position of the Accent *does not always and infallibly mark the syllable of a word*, which must receive the stress of voice in common pronunciation.

19. Modern Grammarians have established the following rule, viz. : TO PLACE THE STRESS OF VOICE ON THE LAST PRONOUNCED SYLLABLE OF EVERY WORD.

20. A slight inspection only of the following examples will illustrate the above remarks.

Dé-vo-rer	{	<p>The first syllable of this word is marked with an accent ; must the stress of voice therefore be placed upon the syllable DÉ ?</p> <p>No :—if the rule be applied to this word, the stress of voice falls on the <i>last</i> syllable,</p> <p>RER.</p>
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It will then be asked, What is the use of this accent ? I answer, It *modifies the sound of the vowel over which it is placed.*

Lé-gère-ment

Again :—the word used now as an example, has the same kind of an accent as the word used in the previous example had ; and, also, it is placed over the same vowel. But it has *another different accent* over the first vowel of the second syllable ; and, according to the rule, the stress of voice is not placed either upon the first or second syllable, but upon the last.

This second accent (observe its form and position) *only serves to modify the sound of the vowel over which it is placed*. Sometimes, however, an accent is placed over a vowel of the syllable, which, according to the rule, receives the stress of voice, viz. :

Cé-lé-bri-té.

Bâ-ti-ment

Again, in the word used here as an example, a third, and still different accent is placed over the vowel A. Its presence *affects the sound of that vowel only*. It has

nothing whatever to do with the proper accent of that word, as the term *Accent* is understood when applied to words in the English language. As a general rule, the stress of voice is not so strong in the French as in the English language.

21. Accents, as used in the French language, are certain marks differing from each other, and placed over certain *vowels only*, for specific purposes.

22. There are three Accents, viz. :—  
called the Acute Accent.

“ Grave “  
“ Circumflex “

23. ^ The Acute accent is used *only* over the vowel E, and serves two purposes :

First,—to modify its sound.

Secondly,—to mark the existence of a distinct and final syllable, viz. :—

Dé,	Trom-pé,
Re-tar-dé,	Cér-é-mo-nie.

24. ` The Grave accent is used *only* over the vowels A, E and U, viz. :—

à, Père, and OÙ,

and serves two purposes :

First,—to modify the sound of the vowel E.

Secondly,—to distinguish one part of speech from another, viz. :—

à is a Preposition, a is a Verb, là is an Adverb, la is an Article,  
Où is an Adverb, Ou is a Conjunction.

25. ^ This character, which represents the Circumflex accent, is the union of the Acute and Grave accents, and is placed over each of the vowels except Y. It indicates that the letter over which it is placed, *has a sound twice as long as it has without it*, viz. :—

Âge,	Bête,	Bûche,	Côte,
Gîte,	Mê-lée,	and	Tête.

This accent also indicates the suppression of the letter *S*, after the vowel over which is it placed; thus

Bête, Fête, and Tête

were formerly written

Beste, Feste, and Teste.

The *S* was not sounded, but gave to the preceding vowel that prolonged sound now represented by the Circumflex accent. (Fasquelle's New Method.)

This accent also serves to distinguish parts of speech from each other, viz. :

Crû is a Participle from the Verb *CREÔTRE*.

Cru is a Noun and Adjective.

Dû is a Participle from the Verb *DEVOIR*.

Du is an Article and Noun.

Redû a Participle from the Verb *REDEVOIR*.

Sûr is an Adjective.

Sur is a Preposition.

Tû is a Participle from the Verb *TAIRE*.

Tu is a Pronoun.

## 26. CEDILLA.

Besides the three kinds of accents just enumerated, certain other marks or signs are used, called

Cedilla, Dieresis, Hyphen, and Apostrophe.

ç The CEDILLA is a peculiar mark, somewhat resembling a figure 5 inverted, and placed only under the letter *C*, before the vowels *A*, *O*, and *U*, viz. : Ç.

It indicates that the letter C under which it is placed, has the soft sound of the letter S, viz. :

Çà	pronounced as if printed	Sà.
Deçà	"	Desà.
Façade	"	Fasade.
Façonner	"	Fasonner.
Leçon	"	Leson.
Reçu	"	Resu.

#### 27. DIERESIS.

The **DIERESIS** consists of two dots, placed *over* the vowels E, I, and U. It shows that the vowel over which it is placed, is pronounced separately from the preceding vowel ; thus indicating, in reality, a distinct syllable, viz. :

Naïveté	pronounced as if printed	Na-ive-té.
Ouïr	"	Ou-ir.
Poëte	"	Po-ete.

#### 28. HYPHEN.

— The Hyphen is a short horizontal mark, which is used to connect words and syllables, viz. :

A-t-il, Belles-Lettres, Celui-ci, Demi-kilomètre, Fait-on, Suis-je, and Très-rarement.

Its use in connecting syllables is precisely the same as in the English language ; that is, when a word is divided, so that a part of it is at the extreme right-hand of a page, and the rest, at the extreme left.

## 29. APOSTROPHE.

' The APOSTROPHE is like a comma placed at the upper end of letters, instead of at the lower end, or the bottom on a line with the lower end.

Its use is, to show the elision or cutting off a vowel before words commencing with a vowel or H mute, and is much used in the French language, viz. :—

L' ami instead of Le ami.

L' église “ La église.

L' homme “ Le homme.

S'il “ Si il.

## 30. EUPHONIC T

This letter is thus called on account of its peculiar position between two parts of speech, viz., the Verb and Pronoun. It does not sound agreeably to the French ear to say

a elle, a il, demande on, &c.

Therefore, to prevent the hiatus of sound between the vowels at the end of the *first* and the beginning of the *second* words in the examples, this Euphonic T is inserted. It is used *only* in asking questions, and then a hyphen is placed both before and after it, viz. :—

a-t-elle? a-t-il? ira-t-on? demande-t-on?  
parle-t-il? va-t-on? prouve-t-il?

This letter cannot be translated, because it has no meaning. It is thus used, merely for the sake of euphony.



## 31. PARENTHESIS AND PUNCTUATION.

In the French language, the

Parenthesis ()      Comma ,      Semicolon ;  
 Colon :      Period .      Mark of Interrogation ?  
 Mark of Exclamation !      Dash — and  
 Quotation “ ”

are the same, and used for the same purposes, as in the English language.

## 32. ASTERISKS.

The ASTERISKS in the French language, are also the same, and used for the same purposes, as in the English language, viz. :—

\*      †      ‡      §      |      ¶



## QUESTIONS ON THE SECOND LESSON.

17. What is the *principal subject* of this Lesson?

What does the use of the Accents *constitute*?

18. Are Accents used *more frequently* in the French, than in the English language?

What fact must be observed?

19. Repeat the Rule which modern Grammarians have established.

20. On which syllable of the French word DÉ-VO-RER, must the stress of voice be placed ?

What is the use of that mark over the vowel E of the first syllable of that word ?

Aside from the *spelling* of the word LÉ-GÈRE-MENT, wherein does it differ *externally* from the word DÉ-VO-RER ?

Which syllable receives *the stress of voice* ?

Of what *use*, then, is this second accent ?

Where may the accent *sometimes* be placed ?

In the word CÉ-LÉ-BRI-TÉ, *which syllable* receives the stress of voice ?

Why ?

What do you discover about the word BÂ-TI-MENT, *different* from what pertained to the other two words, DÉ-VO-RER and LÉ-GÈRE-MENT ?

On which *syllable* of the word BÂ-TI-MENT, is the stress of voice placed ?

What is the *use* of this accent ?

In which language (French or English) is the stress of voice the stronger ?

21. What are Accents in the French language ?

Where are they placed ?

22. How many Accents are there in the French language ?

Repeat their names.

23. Describe the Acute accent.

Over what vowel *only* is it placed ?

How many purposes does the Acute accent serve ?

Mention the *first*.

Mention the *second*.

Write on the black-board, or slate, or piece of paper, four French words marked with the Acute accent.

24. Describe the Grave accent.

Over what vowels *only*, is it placed ?

How many purposes does the Grave accent serve ?

Mention the *first*.

Mention the *second*.

Write on the black-board examples of French words marked with the Grave accent.

25. Describe the *Circumflex* accent.

Over which letters of the French alphabet is this accent used ?

What does it indicate ?

Write on the black-board examples of French words marked with the *Circumflex* accent.

What else does this accent indicate ?

Explain this on the black-board.

Does this accent also serve to distinguish parts of speech from each other ?

Explain this.

26. Describe the CEDILLA.

Where is it placed ?

With what letter *only* is the Cedilla used ?

Before what vowels *only* is the letter C with the Cedilla used ?

What does it indicate ?

Explain this on the black-board.

27. Describe the DIERESIS.

Over what vowels *only* is the Dieresis used ?

For what purpose ?

Explain this on the black-board.

28. Describe the HYPHEN.

What is its use ?

Explain this on the black-board.

29. Describe the APOSTROPHE.

Where placed ?

What is its use ?

Explain this on the black-board.

30. EUPHONIC T.

Why is this letter thus called ?

Describe its position.

When is it used ?

Give examples of its use on the black-board.

Why cannot this letter be translated ?

For what purpose is it used ?

31. PARENTHESIS and PUNCTUATION.

Describe the Parenthesis.

Describe the Comma.

Describe the Semicolon.

Describe the Colon.

Describe the Period.

Describe the mark of Interrogation.

Describe the mark of Exclamation.

Describe the Dash.

Describe the Quotation marks.

How are these several marks used ?

32. ASTERISKS.

How are the Asterisks used in the French language ?

## Lesson III.

### Name and Sound of the Vowels.

#### 33. A a.

Name.

Sound.

**AH.** Like the letter **A** in the English word **MARK**.

Pronounce this English word—**MARK**, aloud several times, with strict reference to the sound of the French letter **A**, until you are sure of having its correct sound.

The sound thus obtained, always belongs to the French letter **A** in the alphabet, that is, whenever the French alphabet is repeated, always give the first letter the sound of **A** in the English word **MARK**, that is, **AH**.

But the French **A** does not *always* and *invariably* have this sound whenever and wherever it is used in a French word.

Its sound depends upon its *position* in a word, and upon the *accent* under which it is placed, either by itself, as constituting a single word, or within a word of one or more syllables.

The letter **A** has, then, another sound, which we illustrate by the sound of the letter **A** in the English word **FAT**. Pronounce this English word—**FAT**, aloud several times with strict reference to the sound of the French letter **A**, until you are sure of having its correct sound.

The French letter **A** has, therefore, two distinct sounds, viz. :—Short sound in the English word **FAT**.

Long sound in the English word **MARK**.

In this work, the English letter A will be used to illustrate the short sound of the French vowel A ; and AH will be used to illustrate the long sound of the French vowel A.

A, has the short sound represented by A in the English word FAT, when it is a word by itself, and *generally* when it begins or ends a French word. There are *ex-*ceptions to this rule ; but they will be readily noticed by the pupil in the spelling by means of English letters, designed to illustrate the pronunciation of a given French word.

A, has the long sound represented by A in the English word MARK, when it is pronounced as the first letter of the French alphabet, and also when under the Circumflex accent, which will be illustrated hereafter.

Exercise upon the short sound of the French vowel A, in the following examples. Pronounce every French word in the following table aloud, and, when possible, always study your French lessons aloud.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Abaca	A-ba-ka	<i>Manilla Hemp.</i>
Alarme	A-larm	<i>Alarm.</i>
Bal	Bal	<i>Ball.</i>
Caresse	Ka-ress	<i>Endearment.</i>
Dame	Da-m	<i>Married Woman.</i>
Lama	La-ma	<i>Lama.</i>
Masque	Mas-k	<i>Mask.</i>

The above examples are introduced to illustrate the short sound of the French vowel A. In the first word,

(Abaca,) be careful not to pronounce it *Ay-bay-kay*; but give each A in each syllable, the sound of A in the English word FAT. In the next word, do not say *Ay-lahrm*; remember to give the sound of A in the English word FAT. Trill the R in the last syllable of the word *A-larm*. It will be perceived the final E of this word (*A-larme*) is not sounded.

This vowel is sometimes under a Grave accent; thus, à, là, voilà; but its sound is not materially affected thereby. See Section 24, Lesson II.

### 34. Â â.

Under the Circumflex accent, this vowel has the long sound represented by A in the English word MARK, and is named AH. It has, besides, a little more than the sound just spoken of, for the sound must be prolonged, and in order to do this conveniently, the mouth must be opened a little wider than in uttering its short sound, represented by A in the English word FAT.

Be careful, however, not to pronounce Â â, like the sound of the English word AWE, but give it the sound of AH prolonged, in the following examples, viz. :—

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Âge	Ah-zh	<i>Age.</i>
Âme	Ah-m	<i>Soul.</i>
Bâche	Bah-sh	<i>Awning.</i>
Bâfre	Bah-fr'	<i>Gormandizing.</i>
Bât	Bah	<i>Pack-saddle.</i>
Câpre	Kah-pr'	<i>Caper.</i>

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Grâce	Grah-s	<i>Favor.</i>
Mâle	Mah-l	<i>Male.</i>
Mâsse	Mah-s	<i>Stake, (in betting).</i>
Pâle	Pah-l	<i>Pale.</i>
Rabâchage	Ra-bah-shâzh	<i>Repetition.</i>

## 35. E e.

Name.

Sound.

AY. Like the letters AY in the English word DAY.

Pronounce aloud the word DAY, until you have a distinct idea of the single sound of the combination of the letters AY; and then pronounce the word without the D, viz. :—

DAY AY,

and thus you have the sound of the vowel E, which deserves the most particular attention of the pupil, because of its importance in the French language. It is used more than any other letter, viz. :—in five different ways, and hence it has five different names, viz. :—

E Silent, E Mute or Unaccented, E Acute, È Grave, and Ê Circumflex.

## 36. E e SILENT.

When final, and unaccented in words of more than one syllable, E is silent, viz. :—

English.	Pronunciation.	French.
Abaque	A-bak.	<i>Abacus.</i>
Abatage	A-ba-tazh.	<i>Killing.</i>



French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Algarade	Al-ga-rad	<i>Insult.</i>
Approche	A-prosh	<i>Approach.</i>
Article	Ar-teekl'	<i>Thing.</i>
Ballotte	Ba-lot	<i>Ballot.</i>
Domestique	Do-mes-teek	<i>Domestic.</i>
Passage	Pah-sazh	<i>Passage.</i>
Possible	Po-see-bl'	<i>Possible.</i>
Spectacle	Spek-ta-kl'	<i>Sight.</i>
Terrible	Ter-reebl'	<i>Awful.</i>
Véritable	Vay-ri-tabl'	<i>Genuine.</i>

In the following words, the E is silent, viz. :—

Celui	pronounced	S'lwee.
Cela	"	S'la or S'lah.
Prierai	"	Pre-ray.

Again, in the following words, the middle E is silent, viz. :—

Autrement, Entrevoir, and Paiement, &c.

In the word Contenance both E's are silent ; ordinarily, the E before A and O, is silent, viz. :—

Jean and Georges.

### 37. E e MUTE OR UNACCENTED.

Before proceeding to the illustration of the sound and use of E mute or unaccented, let me commend the following extract from the Preface of Bolmar's "Collection of Colloquial Phrases," edition of 1852, to the careful perusal

of the pupil. Speaking of the unaccented E, he says,—  
 “Several of our best orthoëpists express themselves thus on that subject :—‘ The proper utterance of the unaccented E characterises, in part, the pronunciation of the gentleman, as a vicious one marks the low-bred and ignorant. The unaccented E is sometimes pronounced and sometimes not ; and in that consists a great difficulty for foreigners, who, always pronouncing it full, are long before they are able to follow a French conversation, and thence are inclined to believe that the French speak much faster than any other people. The truth is, that the French, taking them in general, do not speak faster than other people ; but, in conversation and in familiar reading, they drop the unaccented E as often as they can do it, and thus go quicker through a sentence than does a foreigner, who gives the full sound of U in TUB to every unaccented E he meets with. Thus the word *Contenance*, and the phrase *je n’ai pas reçu tout le vêtement*, will be pronounced by a foreigner and a Frenchman native of Gascony,—*Con-te-nan-ce—je né pa re-çu tou le vê-te-men* ; whereas, a well-bred Frenchman will pronounce—*cont-nans,—jné pa rsu tout vê-men*, sounding in the first word two syllables only, where the others would sound four ; and in the sentence, sounding six syllables, where the others would sound ten.’ ”

The French custom of clipping or shortening words as much as possible, in ordinary reading and common conversation, is well illustrated in the following sentence, viz. :—  
 “ *Quand vous serez le même, vous me trouverez le même.* ”

This sentence contains thirteen syllables in prose, viz. :—  
*Quand-vous-se-rez-le-même-vous-me-trou-ve-rez-le-même.* In poetry, *même* would have two syllables. However, in

familiar reading and conversation, it is pronounced in eight syllables only, viz. :—*Quand-vou-srel-même-voum-trouv-rel-même*. The suppression of this E is precisely the reason why foreigners imagine that the French speak so very quickly.

### E e MUTE OR UNACCENTED.

Name.

Sound.

**UH!** Like the sound of the letter U in the English word NUT; or, like the sound of the last syllable ER in the words OVER and WATER, when spoken quickly.

The E mute or unaccented, "is a mere emission of the voice without any distinct sound. It either succeeds a consonant, by the articulation of which it becomes sensible, or comes after a vowel, of which it may be considered the prolongation." (Bœuf's New and Complete Grammar.)

It is confessedly difficult to illustrate the sound of this vowel, by the aid of English letters; yet it is worthy an honest attempt. True, it may be acquired from a teacher, by *sheer imitation*; but alas, all learners are not good imitators! If it can be illustrated by analogous English sounds, it seems quite reasonable to suppose that through *this* process, many more students would understand and acquire it, than if they were left merely to the doubtful policy of imitation. Let us try.

Before the pupil attempts to pronounce the French words used for examples, let him observe most carefully the sound of the last syllable of the following words, when uttered as they usually are, in common conversation, viz. :—

**Moth-er! Broth-er! Nev-er!**

**Sis-ter! Wa-ter!**

Take any one of the above English words, viz. :—the first—Moth-er ! Pronounce it *naturally* and aloud with a full voice several times, until the common sound of *the last syllable in particular*, is familiar to the ear. Take each of those words and thus practice, by pronouncing aloud carefully, but naturally ; observing at the same time **THE SOUND OF THE LAST SYLLABLE.**

Now, by what combination of letters would you represent that *sound* ? By UR, as in the first syllable of the English word *Mur-mur* ? Or, by UH ! ? Manifestly the latter. Below are a few French words, which you will now proceed to pronounce aloud, giving to the vowel E in each example, the sound represented by the letters ER in the last syllable of the word NEV-ER ! Pronounce each of the following French words quickly and abruptly, as if an exclamation mark were placed after each one of them, viz. :—

Ce like suh !

That is, a combination of the letter S, with the usual sound of the last syllable of the English word, MOTH-ER !

De like duh !

That is, a combination of the letter D, with the usual sound of the last syllable of the same word, MOTH-ER !

Je like zhuh !

That is, a combination of the letters ZH, with the same sound mentioned in the first example ; or, like the sound of the last syllable of the word PLEAS-URE ! as usually pronounced, but without the

sound of the Y, which is sometimes heard ; i.e., *pleas-ure* ! and not *pleas-yure* !

Le like luh ! { That is, a combination of the letter L, with the same sound mentioned in the first example.

Me like muh ! { That is, a combination of the letter M, with the same sound mentioned in the first example ; or, like the sound of MU in the first syllable of the English word MUTTER.

Ne like nuh ! { That is, a combination of the letter N, with the sound mentioned in the first example ; or, like the sound of NU in the English word NUT. Pronounce NU in the word NUT, and you have the correct pronunciation of the French word NE.

Se like suh ! { That is, exactly like the pronunciation of CE as given in the first example.

Te like tuh ! { That is, exactly like the sound of the last syllable of the English word WATER !

Que like kuh ! { That is, like the sound of the last syllable of the English word BAKER, pronounced rather carelessly.

Take, if you please, another illustration, viz. :—the sound of U in the English word NUT, as explained above, in

illustrating the sound of the French word NE. This will give the correct sound of E mute or unaccented.

The sound of E mute or unaccented, resembles the sound of the letter E of the word THE, which is heard in pronouncing *quickly* these two words, viz. :—THE MAN. Apply the sound of this E thus pronounced, to the E in the following words, viz. :—CE, DE, JE, ME, NE, SE, TE, QUE, &c.

Or, lastly,—the sound of E mute or unaccented, is based upon the sound of English A pronounced naturally. Let the organs within the mouth maintain as nearly as possible the same position, whilst the lips are protruded as if to *pout* or *whistle*. Then, whilst the mouth is in this position, endeavor to pronounce English A again ; this, in a majority of cases, will give the correct sound of E mute or unaccented. Practise frequently on this last-mentioned plan aloud, and the ear will soon detect the viciousness or correctness of the sound. Most pupils who are not good imitators of sound, find more or less difficulty in acquiring *this* sound ; but patient perseverance will, in due time, overcome every obstacle. Further illustrations on the use of E mute or unaccented, will be given in the Reading Lessons in the latter part of this book.

In illustrating the sound of E mute or unaccented, the following signs will be used, sometimes one, again the other, viz., UH !, and the Apostrophe, thus :—

Je by Zhuh ! or by J'  
Se “ Suh ! “ S'

## 38. É é ACUTE.

Name.

Sound.

AY Like the letters AY in the English word PRAY.

## EXAMPLES.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Arrivé	A-re-vay	<i>Arrived.</i>
Elevé	Ayl-vay	<i>Raised.</i>
Été	Ay-tay	<i>Summer.</i>
Flagorné	Fla-gor-nay	<i>Wheedled.</i>
Forgé	For-zhay	<i>Forged.</i>
Joué	Zhoo-ay	<i>Sported.</i>
Mérite	May-reet	<i>Worth.</i>
Obligé	O-ble-zhay	<i>Obliged.</i>
Précéder	Pray-say-day	<i>To Precede.</i>
Prémédité	Pray-may-dee-tay	<i>Premeditated.</i>
Trouvé	Troo-vay	<i>Found.</i>
Vérité	Vay-ree-tay	<i>Truth.</i>

## 39. È è GRAVE.

Name.

Sound.

AI Like the letters AI in the English word STAIR.

## EXAMPLES.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Chère	Shair	<i>Cheer.</i>
Colère	Ko-lair	<i>Passionate.</i>
Èlève	Ay-laiv	<i>Pupil.</i>
Fièvre	Feai-vr'	<i>Fever.</i>
Jardinière	Zhar-de-neair	<i>Gardener.</i>
Manière	Ma-neair	<i>Manner.</i>
Madère	Ma-dair	<i>Madeira.</i>
Mère	Mair	<i>Mother.</i>
Modèle	Mo-dail	<i>Pattern.</i>
Père	Pair	<i>Father.</i>
Ratière	Ra-teair	<i>Rat-trap.</i>

## 40. Ê ê CIRCUMFLEX.

Name.

Sound.

AI. Like the letters AI in the English word STAIR.

Ê has a longer and broader sound than È. The mouth must be opened wider in pronouncing the former than the latter. In ordinary reading and common conversation, the difference between Ê and È is hardly perceptible. Still there is a difference; just the difference between pronouncing E like the letters AI in the English word STAIR with the mouth half opened, and pronouncing the same letters in the same word with the mouth well opened, and also prolonging the sound. Practice will demonstrate this, viz. :—



## EXAMPLES.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Bête	Bait	<i>A Beast.</i>
Crème	Kraim	<i>Cream.</i>
Crêpe	Kraip	<i>Crape.</i>
Dépêche	Day-paish	<i>Dispatch.</i>
Être	Aitr'	<i>To be.</i>
Extrême	Eks-traim	<i>Extreme.</i>
Forêt	Fo-rai	<i>Forest.</i>
Même	Maim	<i>The same.</i>
Prêcher	Prai-sha	<i>To preach.</i>
Prêt	Prai	<i>Ready.</i>
Rêve	Raiv	<i>Dream.</i>
Tête	Tait	<i>Head.</i>

Open the mouth wide, and prolong the sound.

## QUESTIONS ON THE THIRD LESSON.

What is the subject of this Lesson ?

33. What is the name of the first French vowel ?

Illustrate its sound.

Does this vowel always have the sound just illustrated ?

Upon what, does its sound depend ?

Illustrate the other sound of this vowel.

How many sounds, then, has this vowel ?

Short sound in what English word ?

Long sound in what English word ?

How is the sound of short A represented in this book ?

How is its long sound represented ?

When has A, the short sound ?

When has A, the long sound ?

**NOTE TO THE TEACHER.**—The Author would respectfully recommend the following method of recitation upon the Examples of the sound of this vowel, viz. :—Let the teacher write these words singly, or otherwise, on the black-board, as he may think best; and then call upon the pupils by turns, in the first place, to take the chalk and mark off the syllable or syllables of each word with short lines, thus—A|ba|ca|; and secondly, pronounce them carefully and distinctly as given in the second column, thus; A-ba-ka. Thirdly, let the pupil give the English of each word, thus;—*Manilla Hemp*. 1. Mark off the syllables; 2. Careful and distinct pronunciation; 3. The meaning in English. Do not allow the pupils to pass from one series of examples to another, till you are satisfied the correct pronunciation is thoroughly obtained.

Under what accent, is this vowel sometimes found?

Is its sound materially affected thereby?

Go to the black-board, and write a French word, in which A receives the Grave accent.

34. Under what other accent, is A found?

What is the difference between the sound of A *unaccented*, and Â?

What is the position of the mouth, when pronouncing Â?

What is the name of Â?

Illustrate its sound.

Exercise upon these Examples according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

35. What is the name of the second vowel?

Illustrate its sound.

Why does any particular importance attach to the sound of this vowel?

In how many different ways, is this vowel used?

How many different names has it?

Recite these names in their order.

## 36. When is E silent?

Exercise upon these Examples according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

Go to the black-board, and write those three French words, in which the E is also silent.

Write also the other three French words, in which the middle E is silent.

Write a word in which both E's are silent.

Before what other vowels is the E ordinarily silent?

Write on the black-board the two examples given.

## 37. What does the proper utterance of the unaccented E characterise?

Do French people actually speak faster than other people?

Why does it appear to us as if they did?

Pronounce the name of E mute or unaccented.

Illustrate its sound.

What is the E mute or unaccented?

Is it an easy or difficult matter to illustrate the sound of E mute or unaccented by the aid of English letters?

How may it be acquired?

Let the Teacher go to the black-board, and write under each other the words CE, DE, JE, LE, ME, NE, SE, TE and QUE; then ask each pupil to pronounce each word according to the directions, explaining the sound at the same time. Practice them patiently and thoroughly, until convinced the correct sound is acquired.

Pronounce the English word THE, in such a manner as to convey the correct sound of E mute or unaccented.

Looking to the last illustration of the correct pronunciation of this vowel, on what, is it based?

Repeat the remaining directions of this last Rule.

What advice is there given for practising upon this rule ?

38. Give the name of E, under an Acute accent.

Illustrate its sound.

Exercise upon these Examples according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

39. Give the name of E, under a Grave accent.

Illustrate its sound.

Exercise upon these Examples according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

40. Give the name of E, under a Circumflex accent.

Illustrate its sound.

Exercise upon these Examples according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

## Lesson IV.

Name and Sound of the Vowels. (*Continued.*)

## 41. I i.

Name.

Sound.

EE ee. Like the letters EE, in the English word SEE.

This vowel receives but one kind of accent, and that is, the Circumflex, viz. :—Î î ; though comparatively, it is seldom found thus accented. This vowel has two sounds, viz.,—long and short :—long, as EE, in the English word SEE ; and short, like I in the English word PIN, or nearly like it. It becomes *nasal*, in combination with the letters M and N ; in which case, the character of its own sound is completely changed, which is indeed true of all the vowels.

In this book, the vowel I i, will be represented by the two letters EE, when long and under the Circumflex accent, and by E, when it has the short sound.

## EXAMPLES.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Cire	Seer	<i>Wax.</i>
Dire	Deer	<i>To say.</i>
Dit	Pee	<i>Said.</i>
Il	Eel	<i>He.</i>
Iris	Ee-ris	<i>Iris.</i>
Lime	Leem	<i>File.</i>

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Liquide	Lee-kid	<i>Liquid.</i>
Lire	Leer	<i>To read.</i>
Lit	Lee	<i>Bed.</i>
Mille	Meel	<i>Thousand.</i>
Qui	Kee	<i>Who.</i>
Rite	Reet (trill the r.)	<i>Rite.</i>

## 42. Î î CIRCUMFLEX.

Name.

Sound.

EE ee. Like the letters EE, in the English word SEE; sound prolonged.

## EXAMPLES.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Abîme	A-beem	<i>Abyss.</i>
Assît	A-see	<i>Might assist</i>
Battît	Ba-tee	<i>Might beat.</i>
Dîme	Deem	<i>Tenth.</i>
Dîner	Dee-nay	<i>To dine.</i>
Epître	Ay-peetr'	<i>Epistle.</i>
Finît	Pe-nee	<i>Might finish.</i>
Gîte	Zheet	<i>Lodging-place.</i>
Île	Eel	<i>Island.</i>
Mît	Mee	<i>Might place.</i>

## 43. O o.

Name.

Sound.

O o. Like the letter O, in the English word ROB.

This vowel also receives but one kind of accent, which is the Circumflex, viz., Ô ô. Without and with this accent, this vowel has in reality but one sound, viz., like O in the word ROB ; though, when it is accented, thus, Ô ô, the former sound becomes broader and prolonged. When final, it usually has the prolonged sound.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Bloc	Blok	<i>Block.</i>
Bodine	Bo-deen	<i>Keel.</i>
Botte	Bot	<i>Boot.</i>
Corde	Kord	<i>Cord.</i>
Corridor	Ko-ree-dor	<i>Gallery.</i>
Crosse	Kross	<i>Crosier.</i>
Gobelet	Gob'-lay	<i>Cup.</i>
Locale	Lo-kal	<i>Local.</i>
Mode	Mod	<i>Fashion.</i>
Morale	Mo-ral	<i>Moral.</i>
Mot	Mo (long o)	<i>Word.</i>
Repos	R'-po (long o)	<i>Rest.</i>

## 44. Ô ô.

Name.

Sound.

O o. Like the letter O, in the English word ROBE.

## EXAMPLES.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Côte	Kote	<i>Hill.</i>
Dépôt	Day-po	<i>Storehouse.</i>
Dôme	Dome	<i>Dome.</i>
Drôle	Drole (trill the r)	<i>Rogue.</i>
Nôtre	Notr'	<i>Ours.</i>
Pôle	Pole	<i>Pole.</i>
Prévôt	Pray-vo	<i>Provost.</i>
Rôle	Role	<i>Part.</i>
Rôti	Ro-tee (trill the r)	<i>Roast-meat.</i>
Tôt	To	<i>Soon.</i>
Trône	Trone	<i>Throne.</i>
Vôtre	Votr'	<i>Yours.</i>

## 45. U u.

The sound of this vowel is peculiar, and very difficult for foreigners to obtain. We have no sound in the English language, exactly like it. The nearest approach to it, is the sound of U in the last syllable in the English word PICA-RUNE, when pronounced with the lips drawn forward, as if to whistle.



For instance ; pronounce the word **PICAYUNE** in the most natural manner you can ; now pronounce the last syllable of this word with the lips drawn forward and nearly closed. Do you not perceive a difference in the sound, when produced in this latter manner, from that, produced in speaking the last syllable naturally ? The sound produced with the lips drawn forward and nearly together, embraces the correct sound of the most difficult of all sounds—to the American at least—the sound of the French **U u**. Let us now take away from the sound of the syllable **YUNE**, the sounds of all the letters except that of **U u**, viz. : pronounce first, **YUNE**, then pronounce **UNE** ; and, finally, pronounce **U** with the lips nearly closed and drawn forward. This last, is the sound of the vowel we want to acquire.

It must be acknowledged, however, that the English letter **U**, does not represent the correct sound of the French **U**, which is a combination of sounds not recognized in our language. Still, we must use it as the representative of the sound of the French **U**, for the want of a better one.

The author has frequently made use of the following rule, with almost uniform success, when understood and thoroughly practised by his pupils, viz. :—

The sound of the French **U**, is based upon that of English **E**. Pronounce the English letter **E** as naturally as possible, observing at the same time, the position of the internal organs of the mouth. Now keep these organs in the same position as nearly as possible ; protrude the lips as if to whistle, drawing them nearly together at the same time, and then try to pronounce the English **E** again, which will give you the correct sound of the French **U**.

Practise often **ALoud**, according to the directions of this Rule, and success will crown your efforts. The writer has never yet failed to impart the correct sound of the French U in this manner, when seconded by the *patient*, **PERSEVERING**, and **DETERMINED** efforts of the pupil.

Name.

Sound.

**U u.** Like the letter U, in the English word **PICA-YUNE**.

**EXAMPLES.**

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
But	Bu	<i>Aim.</i>
Elu	Ay-lu	<i>Elect.</i>
Justice	Zhus-teess	<i>Justice.</i>
Lune	Lune	<i>Moon.</i>
Nature	Na-ture	<i>Nature</i>
Plus	Plu	<i>More.</i>
Tribu	Tre-bu	<i>Tribe.</i>
Tribune	Tre-bune	<i>Gallery.</i>
Une	Une	<i>One.</i>
Unité	U-nee-tay	<i>Unity.</i>
Urne	Urne	<i>Urn.</i>
Vertu	Ver-tu	<i>Virtue.</i>

46. *Û û* CIRCUMFLEX.

Name.

Sound.

**U u.** Like the letter **U**, in the English word **PICA-YUNE**,—sound prolonged.

## EXAMPLES.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Bûche	Bush	<i>Log of wood.</i>
Brûlable	Bru-labl'	<i>That is to be burnt.</i>
Brûlot	Bru-lo	<i>Fireship.</i>
Brûler	Bru-lay	<i>To burn.</i>
Crû	Kru	<i>Growth.</i>
Dû	Du	<i>Due.</i>
Flûte	Flute	<i>Flute.</i>
Fût	Fu	<i>A cask.</i>
Mûre	Mure	<i>Ripe.</i>
Sûreté	Sur-tay	<i>Safety.</i>
Sûr	Sure	<i>Certain.</i>

47. *Y y.*

Name.

Sound.

**EE ee.** Like the letters **EE**, in the English word **BEE**.

This letter is also a *word*; that is, it is one of the parts of speech in the French language. It is usually an Adverb, meaning, *there*. It is also used as a Noun, and a Pronoun.

When **Y** stands alone, and thus becomes a word, its

pronunciation is invariably like that of the letters **EE** in the English word **BEE**, viz. :—Il y a—pronounced Eel ee a: this last **A** must be sounded like **A**, in the English word **FAT**.

**Y**, is also pronounced like the letters **EE** in the English word **BEE**, when it **BEGINS** or **ENDS** a word ; and, also, *when it occurs in the body of a word, AFTER A CONSONANT*, viz. :—

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Dey	Da-ee or Da-y	<i>Dey.</i>
Style	Steel	<i>Style.</i>
Système	Seess-taim	<i>System.</i>
Yole	Ee-ol or E-ol	<i>A yawl.</i>

Whenever **Y** is found in the body of a word, **BETWEEN TWO VOWELS**, it has the sound of two French **i**'s, that is, of two double **e**'s, viz. :—

**MOYEN**, should be pronounced as if printed thus, viz. : **MOIEN** ; divided thus, viz. : **MOI-I-EN**, but pronounced in two syllables, viz. : **MOI-IEN**.

**JOYEUX**, should be pronounced as if printed thus, viz. : **JOIEUX** ; divided thus, viz. : **JOI-I-EUX**, but pronounced in two syllables, viz. : **JOI-IEUX**.

**ROYAUME**, should be pronounced as if printed thus, viz. : **ROIHAUME** ; divided thus, viz. : **ROI-I-AUME**, but pronounced in two syllables, viz. : **ROI-IAUME**.

The pupil need not attempt to pronounce these three French words used as examples, because the combination

of vowels and other letters occurring in them, have not yet been illustrated.

The teacher will pronounce and explain their sounds. The pronunciation of Y with these and other combinations of letters will be explained in other lessons.

In the two following words, the Y, *though not placed between two vowels*, is under the same Rule, viz. :—

PAYS, meaning—A COUNTRY, should be pronounced as if printed PAIS ; divided thus, viz. : PAI-IS, and pronounced PA-EE.

PAYSAGE, meaning, A LANDSCAPE, should be pronounced as if printed PAISAGE ; divided thus, viz. : PAI-I-SAGE, and pronounced PA-EE-ZAZH.

The teacher can explain these examples more at length, though this subject will be referred to again, after the sounds of the Compound Vowels, Diphthongs, and Nasals have been illustrated.

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#### QUESTIONS ON THE FOURTH LESSON.

41. What is the subject of this lesson ?

What is the name of the third vowel ?

Illustrate its sound.

What accent does I receive ?

How many different sounds does this vowel have ?

Explain and illustrate its long sound.

Explain and illustrate its short sound.

Combination with what letters, totally changes the character of its sound ?

What exception is here spoken of?

Exercise on these Examples, according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

42. Give the name of Î Circumflex.

Illustrate its sound.

Exercise on these Examples, according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

43. Give the name of the fourth vowel.

Illustrate its sound.

Which of the accents does O receive?

When O is final, what sound has it usually?

Exercise on these Examples, according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

44. Give the name of Ô Circumflex.

Illustrate its sound.

Exercise on these Examples, according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

45. What is peculiar about the fifth vowel?

Have we in the English language any sound of a single letter, like the sound of the French U?

In the use of what letter, and in what English word, have we a very near approach to the correct sound of the French U?

How, pronounced?

Repeat the rule last spoken of, for the acquirement of the correct sound of the French U.

Give the name of this vowel.

Illustrate its sound.

Exercise on these Examples according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

46. Give the name of Û Circumflex.

Illustrate its sound.

Exercise on these Examples according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

47. Give the name of Y.

Illustrate its sound.

What is it, besides being used as a single letter ?

As what parts of speech is it used ?

Whenever Y stands alone, how is it pronounced ?

Let the Teacher write the sentence used as an Example, and then send the Pupil to the black-board to read and pronounce it.

When Y *begins* or *ends* a word, or occurs in the body of a word *after* a Consonant, how is it pronounced ?

Exercise on these Examples, according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

How is Y pronounced when found in the body of a word ?

Let the Teacher write these three words used as Examples, on the black-board ; then, ask each Pupil to write, after each one the same words, substituting the proper letters in place of the Y, and to divide them into syllables as shown in the text.

Is Y ever under the same rule, *when not placed between two vowels* ?

Give Examples and illustrate on the black-board.

## Lesson V.

## Consonants.

As a general rule, none of the Consonants when FINAL, have a distinct and independent sound, unless immediately followed by a word commencing with a vowel or H mute ; in which case, the Consonant is joined with the next following word in pronunciation.

## 48. B b.

In any position within a word, this letter has the sound of the English letter B.

When doubled within a word, only one B is sounded, viz. :—

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Abbesse	A-bess	<i>Abbess.</i>
Rabbi	Ra-bee	<i>Rabbi.</i>
Sabbat	Sa-bah	<i>Sabbath.</i>

At the end of Proper Names, B is always sounded.

In these two words, viz. : A-PLOMB, and PLOMB, the B is silent, and the next two preceding letters in each word, viz. : OM, take the Nasal sound of ON



## 49. C c.

This letter has two entirely distinct sounds, viz. :—**HARD** and **SOFT**. Before the vowels A, O, U, and **Œ**, and also before the Consonants C, L, N and R, it has the hard sound of the letter K, in the English word **KILL**, viz. :—

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Calamité	Ka-la-me-tay	<i>Calamity.</i>
Comité	Ko-me-tay	<i>Committee.</i>
Cube	Kube	<i>Cube.</i>
Cœur	Kuh! rr	<i>Heart.</i>
Succès	Suk-sai	<i>Success.</i>
Classe	Klahss	<i>Class.</i>
Cnique	Kneek	<i>Horse-thistle.</i>
Crédit	Kray-de	<i>Credit.</i>

But before E, I and Y, and also with a Cedilla before A, O and N, it has the soft sound of the letter S in the English word **SEA**, viz. :—

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Cèdre	Saidr'	<i>Cedar.</i>
Cinq	Sanh! k	<i>Five.</i>
Cycle	Seekl'	<i>Cycle.</i>
Façade	Fa-sad	<i>Front.</i>
Façon	Fa-sonh!	<i>Fashion.</i>
Reçu	R'su	<i>Receipt.</i>

When **FINAL**, and *not preceded by the letter N*, C is generally sounded like the letter K, in the English word **BOOK**, viz. :—

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Avec	A-vek	<i>With.</i>
Bêc	Baik	<i>Beak.</i>
Caduc	Ka-duke	<i>Declining.</i>
Échec	Ay-shek	<i>Check.</i>

In a few words, however, C final is not sounded ; and these exceptions are best found out by consulting a French Dictionary. In a few words, C has the sound of the letter G in the English word **GO**, viz. :—**SECOND : SECONDAIRE : SECONDAIREMENT : SECONDE : SECONDEMENT : SECONDER : SECONDINE.**

In these words, the C which commences the second syllable, has the sound of G, viz. : **SECOND**—as if printed **SECONd** : pronounced S'gonh ! &c. I do not illustrate all the sounds of these French words *here*, because of the Nasal sounds contained in them. The Teacher can explain it *now*, if thought best.

#### 50. D d.

This letter, generally, has the sound of the letter D in the English word **DEED**. It is usually silent when *final*, except in Proper Names.

The principal exception to the above Rule, is when D is final just before a Noun which commences with a Vowel or an H mute. In such a case, the D has the sound of the letter T in the English word **TOP** ; and in pronunciation, is joined with the following word, as if it were its first let-

ter, as will be seen in the two examples which follow, viz. :—

UN GRAND ACTEUR, as if printed UN GRANT ACTEUR.  
UN GRAND HOMME, “ UN GRANT HOMME.

In another instance, D has also the sound of T, viz. : at the end of the third person singular of the indicative mood of Verbs, when followed by the Pronouns IL, ELLE or ON. In these cases, the D has the sound of the English T, and is joined to the following word in pronunciation, as if it were that word's first letter, viz. :—

ENTEND-IL ?	as if printed	ENTENT-IL ?
COUD-ELLE BIEN ?	“	COUT-ELLE BIEN ?
VEND-IL ?	“	VENT-IL ?
RÉPOND-ON AINSI ?	“	RÉPONT-ON AINSI ?

### 51. F f.

In the *commencement* and *body* of words, this letter is usually pronounced as the letter F in the English word FOR. It is sometimes sounded also, in the *end of words*. There are several exceptions however, which are best found in the French Dictionary. In the French word NEUF, which means *Nine*, the F is silent when it precedes a word commencing with a Consonant, viz. : NEUF LIS—*nine lilies*, is pronounced as if printed—NEU LIS.

But the striking peculiarity of this letter consists in the fact, that it receives the sound of the letter V in the English word VOW, before another word commencing with a Vowel or H mute ; and is joined with this word in pronunciation, as if it were its first letter, viz. :—

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Neuf animaux	Neuv vanimaux	<i>Nine animals.</i>
Neuf enfans	Neuv venfans	<i>Nine children.</i>
Neuf hommes	Neuv vommes	<i>Nine men.</i>

## 52. G g.

Before the Vowels A, O and U, and the Consonants D, H, L, M and R in the commencement of French words, G has the hard sound of the letter G in the English word GOT, viz. :—

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Gâteau	Gah-to	<i>A Cake.</i>
Gosier	Go-zeay	<i>Throat.</i>
Aigu	Ay-gu	<i>Acute.</i>
Magdebourg	Mag-d'boor	<i>Magdeburg.</i>
Globe	Glob	<i>Globe.</i>
Augment	Og-manh!	<i>Increase.</i>
Grappe	Grap	<i>Cluster.</i>

G, final of the word BOURG, a market-place, takes the sound of the English K. This word is pronounced BOORK. Names of Towns ending in BOURG, drop the final G—i. e. the G is silent, viz. :—

AUGSBOURG	pronounced	OGZ-BOOR.
COBOURG	"	KO-BOOR, &c., &c.

In the following French words, the initial G has the sound of the letter K in the English word KEEL, viz. :—

Gangrène	as if printed	Kangrène.
Gangrener	"	Kangrener.
Gangrené	"	Kangrené.
Gangreneu	"	Kangreneu.
Gangreneux	"	Kangreneux.

No rule can be given for this peculiarity in pronunciation, except the **RULE OF CUSTOM**. It is believed the above five words are the only ones in the French language, concerning which, this peculiar pronunciation obtains.

Before the Vowels E, I and W, the letter G has the soft sound of the letters ZH, viz. :—

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Âgé	Ah-zhay	<i>Aged.</i>
Congé	Konh!zhay	<i>Holiday.</i>
Gilet	Zhe-lay	<i>Waistcoat.</i>
Gigot	Zhe-go	<i>Leg of Mutton.</i>
Gymnase	Zheem-nahz	<i>Gymnasium.</i>

G *final*, before a Vowel or an H mute, takes the sound of English K, and is connected with the following word in pronunciation, as if it belonged to that word, viz. :—

RANG HONORABLE	as if printed	RANK HONORABLE.
SANG ET EAU	"	SANK ET EAU.
SANG HUMAIN	"	SANK HUMAIN.

G *final*, before a word commencing with a Consonant or an aspirated H, is, in most French words, silent, viz. :—

RANG NOBLE	is pronounced	RANH! NOBL'.
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Double G has the sound of only a single G, except before the Vowels E and I ; in which case, the first G is hard like

G in the English word GO, and the second G has a soft sound represented by the two letters ZH, viz. :—

SUGGÉRER is pronounced SU-ZHAY-RAY, &c., &c.

### 58. H.

This letter is used in the French language, in two ways, usually styled **MUTE** and **ASPIRATE**—a definition perfectly intelligible to natives of France, but not equally so to others, that is, to foreigners. Let me explain. When we say H is **MUTE**, every one knows what is meant. But when we say H is **ASPIRATE** in the French language, *we do not mean*, that it ever has the same sound as H in the English words HAVE, HIGH, HOLD and HULL, that is, a forcible breathing, or emission of the voice at the commencement of a word. There seems to be a misapprehension of this matter with many writers and teachers, not natives of France. It is believed that the true theory is this, viz., the French NEVER SOUND THE H. It is with them, virtually, ALWAYS MUTE. But besides being mute, it has a particular duty to do—so to speak. But when we say H is *Aspirate*, we only mean, that the Vowel immediately following it, partakes so much of the property of a Consonant, as to prevent elision with the preceding vowel. The following examples will illustrate our meaning very clearly, viz. :—

First, of the H Mute.

HABIT	is pronounced	A-BE.
HOMME	“	OM, &c.,

just the same as if printed—ABIT and OMME; in these words there is no sound whatever of the H.

Secondly, of the H Aspirate.

HÉROS is pronounced AY-ro ;

not Hay-ro, as an American would pronounce it, with a strong guttural articulation. But to add to the force and office of the Aspirate H, in the word HÉROS, let the Article LE, be placed before it, thus : LE HÉROS. Now, if the H were Mute, these two words would become *one* in pronunciation, viz. :—Léros. The H, not being Mute in this word Héros, but *Aspirate*, what is its office ? It enables the following letter É to prevent elision with the E of the word preceding it ; and consequently, the two words must be pronounced, as if printed Le-é-ros.

Thus it will be seen, that one particular use of the aspirated H, is to *prevent elision of the two Vowels between which, it may chance to be placed, in being the initial of a word.* H aspirate, is best determined by consulting a French Dictionary, because no particular and definite Rule can be given, for distinguishing it from H mute. It must be granted, that this whole matter is now considered debatable ground among Orthoëpists. One side affirms, that the H aspirate, is NEVER SOUNDED, *any more than H mute is*, but only serves the sole purpose of preventing elision. The other side affirms, *that the aspiration is very slight, which, in common conversation, amounts to nothing, but is barely observable only in serious reading, and the use of devotional language.* One thing, however, is quite certain :—that a native Frenchman, never aspirates the H of his own language, as we do in pronouncing the words HAVE, HIGH, HOLD and HULL.

## 54. J j.

This letter, has the sound of the two English letters ZH. In the two English words—*glazier* and *azure*—the Z has the sound of ZH, viz. :—*glazhier* and *azhure*.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Jalon	Zha-lonh!	<i>Beacon.</i>
Jamais	Zha-may	<i>Always.</i>
Jet	Zhay	<i>Stream.</i>
Joujou	Zhoo-zhoo	<i>A Toy.</i>

## 55. K k.

This letter, has the sound of the English K, *in all situations.*

## 56. L l.

This letter, has the sound of the English L, in nearly all situations, except when used with the Vowel I, as a Liquid. In a few words, L final is silent. The Dictionary will best determine which these are.

## 57. M m.

When *initial*, the letter M has only the sound of English M. It is used in Nasal combinations like the following, viz. :—

am	in	um	and
em	om	ym	in old French ;—

which sounds will be illustrated at the proper place. It is also *silent*, in the body of some words. Refer to the Dictionary to determine when.



## 58. N n.

When *initial*, the letter *N*, has only the sound of English *N*. It is used in Nasal combinations mostly, viz :—

an	in	un and
en	on	yn in old French

which sounds will be illustrated in the proper place.

After *M* and *N* in the end of words, final consonants are usually silent, viz. :—

Prends	as if printed	Pren,	and pronounced	Pranh!
Romps	"	Rom,	"	Ronh!
Temps	"	Tem,	"	Tanh!

When *N* is final before another word beginning with a Vowel or *H* mute, it requires, besides being pronounced with a Nasal sound, that another *N* should be added in pronunciation to the beginning of the next word, viz :—

ANCIEN AMI	as if printed	ANCIEN NAMI.
BON HOMME	"	BON NOMME.
MON AME	"	MON NAME.
MON INTIME AMI	"	MON-NIN-TI-MA-MI.

## 59. P p.

When *initial*, and in the body of words, *P* is usually sounded ; and then, it has the sound of English *P*. When *final*, it is generally silent. Exceptions will best be found out, by consulting a French Dictionary.

## 60. Q q.

*Q*, is pronounced like English *K*.

## 61. R r.

The sound of this letter is somewhat peculiar, having a rolling or jarring sound, produced by vibrating the tip of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, near the upper front teeth. It is never sounded in the French words **MESSIEURS** and **MONSIEUR**.

Its sound in other respects, is that of English R. It is often dropped, or nearly so, in the body of a word, but especially in the last syllable, in common conversation, viz. :—

Nôtre	as if printed	Nôtr'.
Vôtre	"	Vôtr'.

But in solemn and dignified reading or speaking, it is sounded, very distinctly (when at all) with the rolling sound.

## 62. S s.

S, has two distinct sounds, which are determined by its position, viz. :—the sharp hissing sound of S, in the English words **DISSEVER** and **KISS** ; and the soft sound of S, in the English word **NOSE**, equivalent to the English letter Z. It has the *sharp and hissing* sound, whenever it is *initial*.

It has the *soft sound*, whenever it occurs between two Vowels, viz.

French.	Pronunciation.	English. .
Baptiser	Ba-tee-zay	<i>To baptize.</i>
Baser	Bah-zay	<i>To base (upon).</i>
Choisir	Sh'wah-zeer	<i>To choose.</i>
Désordre	Day-zordr	<i>Disorder.</i>

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Désobéir	Day-zo-bay-eer	<i>To disobey.</i>
Maison	May-zonh!	<i>A house.</i>
Saisir	Say-zeer	<i>To seize.</i>

There are, however, a few exceptions to the above Rule. S final, before another word commencing with a Vowel or H Mute, has the sound of English Z, and is connected with the following word in pronunciation, as if it were its first letter, viz. :—

APRÈS AVOIR DINÉ—as if printed—APRÈ ZAVOIR DINÉ.  
DIS À MON FRÈRE DE VENIR—as if printed—DI ZÀ  
MON FRÈRE DE VENIR.

PAS EXCUSABLE—as if printed—PA ZEXCUSABLE.

VOUS AVEZ—as if printed—VOU ZAVEZ.

VOUS ÉTONNÉS ?—as if printed—VOU ZÉTONNÉS ?

S final, under other circumstances, is usually silent, viz. :—

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Avis	A-vee	<i>Advertisement.</i>
Dès	Dai	<i>From.</i>
Divers	De-vayr	<i>Various.</i>
Jacques	Zhahk	<i>James.</i>
Judas	Zhu-da	<i>Judas.</i>
Legs	Lay	<i>Legacy.</i>
Os	Oh	<i>Bone.</i>
Remords	R'-mor	<i>Remorse.</i>
Tamis	Ta-mee	<i>A sieve.</i>
Thomas	To-mah	<i>Thomas.</i>
Vous	Voo	<i>You.</i>

In a few words, S *final*, is sounded. Refer to the Dictionary for these.

## 63. T t.

T, when *initial*, or in the *body of a word*, is usually pronounced like English T. Sometimes, however, both in the body, and in the last syllable of words, it has the sound of English S, in the word SEE, viz. :—

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Caution	Ko-seonh!	<i>Caution.</i>
Démocratie	Day-mo-kray-see	<i>Democracy.</i>
Ineptie	E-nayp-see (first syll. short)	<i>Folly.</i>
Inertie	E-nayr-see (first syll. short)	<i>Inactivity.</i>
Minutie	Me-nu-see	<i>Trifle.</i>
Patience	Pa-seanh!s	<i>Patience.</i>
Primatie	Pre-ma-see	<i>Primacy.</i>
Prophétie	Pro-fay-see	<i>Prophecy.</i>
Satiété	Sa-seay-tay	<i>Satiety.</i>

In a few other words, the T in the last syllable of *TIE*, *Tié* and *TIER*, has the common sound of English T. Refer to the French Dictionary for their pronunciation.

T final, is usually silent, and is seldom carried to the next word in pronunciation.

## 64. V v.

In all situations, V has the sound of English V.

## 65. W w.

W, is not properly a French letter. It is not found in the French Alphabet, though it is sometimes used in foreign

words, names of persons, places and things. When thus used, it has the sound of our English V. The proper name NEWTON, however, is printed in French—NEUTON; and, with the exception of the last syllable which has the Nasal sound, the pronunciation of the whole word, does not differ from its English pronunciation.

## 66. X x.

This letter, has different sounds in the French language, just as it has in the English. It has five different sounds, viz. :—

1. Like the English letter K in the following words, viz. :—

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Excès	Ek-sai	<i>Excess.</i>
Exception	Ek-sep-seonh!	<i>Exception.</i>
Excité	Ek-see-tay	<i>Excited.</i>

2. Like the English letters KS, in the following words, viz. :—

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Axe	Ak-s	<i>Axis.</i>
Axiome	Ak-se-ome	<i>Axiom.</i>
Axiomètre	Ak-see-o-maitr'	<i>Tell-tale (Naval term).</i>
Expédier	Eks-pay-deay	<i>To dispatch.</i>
Exprimer	Eks-pre-may	<i>To press out.</i>
Extase	Eks-tahz	<i>Rapture.</i>
Extrait	Eks-tray	<i>Extract.</i>
Luxe	Luks (short p)	<i>Luxury.</i>

EX, before a Consonant, have the sound of EKS, as in the foregoing examples.

3. Like the English letters GZ, in the following words, viz. :—

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Exacte	Eg-zakt	<i>Correct.</i>
Exagérer	Eg-za-zhay-ray	<i>To exaggerate.</i>
Exalter	Eg-zal-tay	<i>To be excited.</i>
Exécration	Eg-zay-krah'l'	<i>Execrable.</i>
Exode	Eg-zod	<i>Exodus.</i>
Exorde	Eg-zord	<i>Beginning.</i>

4. Like English SS in the following words, viz. :—

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Dix	Deess	<i>Ten.</i>
Six	Seess	<i>Six.</i>
Soixante	S'wah!s-sanh!t	<i>Sixty.</i>

5. Like English Z, in the following words, viz. :—

French.	Pronunciation	English.
Deuxième	Duh!-zee-aim	<i>Second.</i>
Dix-huit	Dee-zweet	<i>Eighteen.</i>
Dixième	Dee-zee-aim	<i>Tenth.</i>

X *final*, is silent in many words, except Proper Names.

X *final*, when carried to the next word in pronunciation, has the sound of English Z, viz. :—

AUX HOMMES	as if printed	AUZ HOMMES.
DOUX ET	"	DOUZ ET.
JALOUX ET	"	JALOZ ET.
VOIX EN	"	VOIZ EN.

## 67. Z z.

Z, is usually sounded like English Z.

Z *final*, before a word commencing with a Consonant is silent.

Z *final*, before a word commencing with a Vowel or H mute, is carried to the next word in pronunciation, as if it were its first letter, viz. :—

ESSAYEZ EN	as if printed	ESSAYE-ZEN.
LAISSEZ UN	"	LAISSE-ZUN.
SONGEZ À	"	SONGE-ZÀ, &c.

## QUESTIONS ON THE FIFTH LESSON.

What is the general Rule about the pronunciation of final Consonants ?

48. What is the sound of B ?

What, if B be doubled ?

Exercise on these Examples, according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

How, in the end of Proper Names ?

Write on the black-board the two French words given, in which the B is silent.

What kind of a sound do the two letters next preceding the B in those words, have ?

What is a Nasal sound ?

49. How many distinct sounds has the Consonant C ?

Before what Vowels, Diphthong, and Consonants, has C a hard sound ?

Illustrate this sound.

Exercise on these Examples, according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

Before what Vowels, and when used with a Cedilla, before what other vowels, has C a soft sound ?

Illustrate this sound.

Exercise on these Examples, according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

When has C the sound of K, in the English word BOOK ?

Exercise on these Examples, according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

Is C *final*, sometimes not sounded ?

Write a French word to illustrate this, on the black-board.

What other sound has C sometimes ?

Write the French words given as examples, with the G in the proper place.

50. What is the common sound of D ?

Illustrate it.

What is the sound of D *final*, before a word commencing with a Vowel or an H mute ?

Illustrate it.

Here the Teacher may write the Examples given, on the black-board, then request the Pupil to write after each Example—how it would be if printed according to sound—and how pronounced.

When has D the sound of English T ?

Illustrate from the examples given, according to the directions of the last note to the Teacher.



51. What is the usual sound of F ?

By what Rule are the exceptions in the pronunciation of this letter determined ?

Illustrate the pronunciation of F in the French word NEUF, in the example given.

What, however, is the striking peculiarity in the pronunciation of this letter F ?

When does it receive the sound of the English letter V ?

Illustrate on the black-board from the examples given.

52. Before what Vowels and Consonants has G the hard sound of G in the English word GO ?

Exercise on these Examples, according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

What sound has G final, in the French word BOURG ?

When is the G final, silent ?

Write on the black-board those five French words in which G has the sound of English K.

What Rule can be given for this peculiarity of sound ?

Before what Vowels, has G a soft sound ?

What English letters represent this soft sound ?

Exercise on these Examples, according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

What sound has G final, before a vowel or H mute ?

How connected, then, in pronunciation ?

Illustrate by the examples given, on the black-board.

How, when final before a word commencing with a Consonant or an Aspirated H ?

Illustrate.

What can you say of the sound of double G ?

Illustrate.

53. What names are given to the French H ?

What is meant when we say H is *mute* ?

What is meant by H *aspirate* ?

Write a French word with H *mute*, and illustrate its pronunciation ?

Write another French word containing an H *aspirated*, with an Article before it, and illustrate the pronunciation of both.

What, then, seems to be one distinct office of the H *aspirate* ?

54. What sound has the letter J ?

Illustrate from the two English words given.

Exercise on these Examples, according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

55. What sound has the letter K ?

56. What sound has the letter L ?

57. When *initial*, what sound has the letter M ?

58. When *initial*, what sound has the letter N ?

What are silent after M and N ?

Illustrate by the examples given.

When must another N be added in pronunciation ?

Exercise on these Examples, according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

59. What sound has the letter P ?

60. What sound has the letter Q ?

61. What peculiar sound has the letter R ?

How produced ?

Write on the black-board those two French words in which the R is never sounded.

When is it dropped, or nearly so ?

Illustrate on the black-board.

How, in solemn and dignified reading ?

62. How many distinct sounds has the letter S ?

How determined ?

Describe these two different sounds.

When has it the sharp and hissing sound ?

When has it the soft sound ?

Exercise on these Examples, according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

What sound has S final before a word commencing with a Vowel or H mute ?

Exercise on these Examples, according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

How connected ?

Under other circumstances how disposed of ?

Exercise on these Examples, according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

63. What is the usual pronunciation of T ?

How pronounced when TI occur together in the body and last syllable of words ?

Exercise on these Examples, according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

What other sound has T in syllables ending with *tie*, *tié*, and *tier* ?

64. Pronunciation of V ?

65. Pronunciation of W ?

Write the English Proper Name—NEWTON—as the French do.

What sound has the last syllable of this word ?

66. How many different ways of pronouncing X ?

Write a French word in which X has the sound of English K, and illustrate its pronunciation.

Write a French word in which X has the sound of the English letters KS, and illustrate its pronunciation.

What sound, then, have EX, before a Consonant ?

Write a French word in which X has the sound of the English letters GZ, and illustrate its pronunciation.

What sound, then, have EX before a Vowel ?

Write a French word in which X has the sound of the English letters SS, and illustrate its pronunciation.

Write a French word in which X has the sound of the English letter Z, and illustrate its pronunciation.

When is X *final*, silent ?

What sound has X *final*, when carried to the next word in pronunciation ?

Exercise on these Examples, according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

67. Usual pronunciation of Z ?

Sound of Z *final*, before a word commencing with a Consonant ?

What is done with Z *final*, before a word commencing with a Vowel or H mute ?

Exercise on these Examples, according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

## Lesson VI.

### Compound Vowels.

68. There are SEVEN COMPOUND VOWELS, viz. :—

AI AU EAU EI EU OI and OU, whose different sounds we now proceed to illustrate.

#### AI.

Name.

Sound.

AY. Like the letters AY, is the English word DAY.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Ai	Ay	<i>Have.</i>
Aimer	Ay-may	<i>To love.</i>
Aurait	O-ray	<i>Would have.</i>
Connais	Ko-nay	<i>Know.</i>
Dirai	De-ray	<i>To say.</i>
Fait	Fay	<i>Fact.</i>

When the last letter I of the Compound Vowel AI, is under the Circumflex Accent, thus—AÎ—the character of its sound, is not materially changed from that illustrated above ;—it is merely prolonged.

## AU.

Name.

Sound.

O. Like the letter O, in the English word NO.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Auprès	O-prai	<i>Near.</i>
Aussi	O-see	<i>Also.</i>
Faute	Fote	<i>Fault.</i>
Fraude	Frode	<i>Fraud.</i>
Gauche	Goshe	<i>Left-hand.</i>
Pauvre	Povr' (long o)	<i>Poor.</i>
Rauque	Roke	<i>Hoarse.</i>
Saut	So	<i>Jump.</i>

## EAU

Name.

Sound.

O. Like the letter O, in the English word NO.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Bateau	Ba-to	<i>Boat.</i>
Chapeau	Sha-po	<i>Hat.</i>
Beau	Bo	<i>Fine.</i>
Cadeau	Ka-do	<i>Gift.</i>
Eau	O	<i>Water.</i>
Gâteau	Gah-to	<i>Cake.</i>
Nouveau	Noo-vo	<i>New.</i>
Organeau	Or-ga-no	<i>Iron ring.</i>
Troupeau	Troo-po	<i>Herd.</i>

## EI.

Name.

Sound.

AY. Like the letters AY, in the English word DAY.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Cheik	Shayk	<i>Sheik.</i>
Eider	Ay-dair	<i>Eider-duck.</i>
Meistre	Maystr'	<i>Mainmast.</i>
Neige	Nayzh	<i>Snow.</i>
Peine	Payn	<i>Pain.</i>
Reine	Rayn	<i>Queen.</i>
Seine	Sayn	<i>Dragnet.</i>
Sereine	S'rayn	<i>Placid.</i>
Treize	Trayz	<i>Thirteen.</i>
Veine	Vayn	<i>Vein of marble.</i>

When E and I stand together, and the E is accented thus—ÉI—they are no longer a Compound Vowel ;—but each letter has its own distinct Vowel sound.

## EU.

Name.

Sound.

UH! Like the E Mute or unaccented, which has been already explained, except when it is a Verb, or commences a verb ; in which latter case, it has the sound of French U, which also has been explained.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Demeure	D'muh!r	<i>Residence.</i>
Eux	Uh!	<i>Them.</i>
Fleur	Fluh!r	<i>Blossom.</i>

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Heureux	Uh!-ruh!	<i>Happy.</i>
Heure	Uh!r	<i>Hour.</i>
Jeune	Zhuh!n	<i>Young.</i>
Leur	Luh!r	<i>Their.</i>
Milieu	Me-le-uh!	<i>Middle.</i>
Peuple	Puh!pl'	<i>People.</i>
Pleuvait	Pluh!-vay	<i>To rain.</i>
Plusieurs	Plu-ze-uh!r	<i>Many.</i>
Veuve	Vuhv!	<i>Widow.</i>

Sometimes the U of this combination, is under a Circumflex Accent, thus—EÛ—in which case the sound of the Compound Vowel is prolonged.

The correct sound of this Compound Vowel is no more difficult to be acquired, than is the correct sound of E Mute or unaccented. But it often happens that the letter or combination of letters which immediately *follows it*, adds vastly to the difficulty of pronouncing it. Bring the lips nearly together ovally, in speaking this Compound Vowel. Practice patiently and thoroughly upon the above and other Examples, until you are satisfied you have mastered the difficulty.

## OI.

Name.

Sound.

OAH or WAH. Like the letters OAH, of the Proper Name NOAH. Do not give this Compound Vowel the sound of WOR, or OO-AWE, as is too commonly done.



French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Ardoise	Ar-doahz	<i>Slate.</i>
Auditoire	O-di-toahr	<i>Assembly.</i>
Avoir	A-v'wahr	<i>To have.</i>
Bois	B'wah	<i>Wood.</i>
Désespoir	Day-zes-p'wahr	<i>Desperation.</i>
Histoire	Is-t'wahr (trill the r)	<i>History.</i>
Manoir	Ma-n'wahr	<i>Manor.</i>
Noir	N'wahr	<i>Black.</i>
Pouvoir	Poo-v'wahr	<i>To be able.</i>
Roi	R'wah (trill the r)	<i>King.</i>

## OU.

Name.

Sound.

OO. Like the letters OO, in the English word MOON.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Bouleversé	Bool-ver-say	<i>Distracted.</i>
Coup	Koo	<i>A blow.</i>
Douche	Doosh	<i>Douche or Bath.</i>
Fouet	Foo-ay	<i>A whip.</i>
Où	Oo	<i>Where.</i>
Oublit	Oo-blee	<i>Forgetfulness.</i>
Pour	Poor (trill the r)	<i>For.</i>
Pourri	Poo-ree	<i>Rottenness.</i>
Route	Roote (trill the r)	<i>A route.</i>
Tout and Tonte	Toote	<i>All.</i>

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Toucher	Too-shay.	<i>To touch.</i>
Tour.	Toore	<i>Journey.</i>

## 69. DIPHTHONGS.

There are SIX DIPHTHONGS, viz. :—

IA IE IO UA UE and UI :—whose sounds we now proceed to illustrate.

But do not suppose that these combinations of Vowels are always Diphthongs in whatever place they are situated. If followed by two Consonants, the *first* of which is M or N, the *last* Vowel forms with the M or N, a Nasal, unless the M or N be doubled.

Sometimes again, these Vowels which now appear as Diphthongs, are but parts of syllables of a word, and must be pronounced only as distinct Vowels

## IA.

Name.

Sound.

IA. Like the sounds of the letters I in the English word FIG, and A in the word FAT, pronounced as one syllable. The sounds of both, however, must be distinctly heard without any hiatus between them.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Diable	Diabl'	<i>Devil.</i>
Criard	Kriar	<i>Clamorous.</i>
Coriacé	Ko-ria-say	<i>Tough.</i>
Fiacre	Fiakr'	<i>Hackney-coach.</i>

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Iatrique	Ia-treek	<i>Iatrical.</i>
Piaffe	Piaf	<i>Ostentation.</i>
Tiare	Tiar (trill the r)	<i>Tiara.</i>
Viande	Vianh!d	<i>Meat.</i>

## IE.

Name.

Sound.

EE. Like the letters EE, in the English word BEE.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Académie	A-ka-day-mee	<i>Academy.</i>
Analogie	A-na-lo-zhee	<i>Analogy.</i>
Anomalie	A-no-ma-lee	<i>Anomaly.</i>
Asie	A-zee	<i>Asia.</i>
Bonhomme	Be-no-mee	<i>Good nature.</i>
Bonneterie	Bo-nait'-ree	<i>Hosiery business.</i>
Comédie	Ko-may-dee	<i>Comedy.</i>
Confiserie	Konh!-fiz-ree	<i>Art of making Confectionery.</i>
Démocratie	Day-mo-kra-see	<i>Democracy.</i>
Figuerie	Feeg'-ree	<i>A fig-garden.</i>
Pie	Pee	<i>A mag-pie.</i>
Vie	Vee	<i>Life.</i>

This combination is a very common ending of words in the French language. The E, however, often bears the Acute Accent, thus—IÉ. These Vowels also appear very often in the body of a word with the E accented. In such cases, they do not constitute a Diphthong, and cannot be

illustrated by the sound of EE in the English word BEE ; but each preserves its own distinct Vowel sound

## IO.

Name.

Sound.

EO. Like the letters IO, in the last syllable of the English word CUR-CU-LIO.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Approvisionner	A-pro-vee-zeo-nay	<i>To victual.</i>
Cautionné	Ko-seo-nay	<i>A Warrantee.</i>
Dénationaliser	Day-na-seo-na-le-zay	<i>To denationalize.</i>
Mioche	Meo-sh (long o)	<i>A Brat.</i>
Pioche	Peo-sh (long o)	<i>Pick-axe.</i>
Violon	Veo-lonh!	<i>Violin.</i>

This Diphthong retains the sound first illustrated, in most if not all endings in SION and TION.

## UA.

This Diphthong has the combined sound of the French U, together with that of A in the English word FAT, unless the latter be under a Circumflex Accent ; in which latter case, the A has the sound of A in the English word MARK.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Écuage	Ay-kuazh	<i>Scutage; in Feudal Law.</i>
Empuanter	Anh!-puanh!-tay	<i>To infect.</i>
Guano	Gua-no	<i>Guano.</i>
Huard	Uar	<i>Sea-eagle.</i>
Nuage	Nuazh	<i>Cloud.</i>
Puant	Puanh!	<i>Offensive.</i>

Sometimes this Diphthong has the sound of A in the English word FAT, viz. :—

Aiguade      Ay-gad      *A watering-place.*

To an American at least, the sound, of a W is naturally suggested in the pronunciation of this Diphthong.

We might illustrate its sound, by the use of a W in the above words, viz. :—

Écuage	Ay-k'wazh.
Empuanter	Anh!-p'wanh!tay.
Guano	Gwa-no.
Huard	War.
Nuage	N'wazh
Puant	P'wanh!

This last illustration, however, is not strictly correct, because it does not preserve the distinct sound of the French U; which sound, especially in combination, many Frenchmen themselves are not careful to preserve. In common conversation, this Diphthong sounds like an English W.

In French words commencing with QUA, the Diphthong UA, has two different sounds. In some, the sound of UA would be illustrated by the letters KOUA or K'WA ;—but in others, by KA, viz. :—

QUADRANGLE, is pronounced, KOUAH-DRANH!GL', or K'WAH-DRANH!GL'.

QUADRATURE, a Geometrical Phrase, is pronounced, KOUAH-DRA-TURE or K'WAH-DRA-TURE. But the same word, used as a term of horology, is pronounced, KAH-DRA-TURE.

**QUAI**, a wharf, is pronounced **KAY**.  
**QUAICHE**, a Naval term, meaning a Ketch, is pronounced **KAISH**.

Until the Pupil shall become really familiar with the French language, the surest way to be correct in the use and pronunciation of words commencing with **QUA**, will be, to consult a Dictionary.

**UE.**

This Diphthong occurs most frequently, as the *final* letters of French words after the Consonants **G** and **Q**;—in which cases, both are silent.

When *final*, and before other Consonants, they have the usual sound of French **U**; examples of which will be given in the Reading Lessons.

**UI.**

This Diphthong has the combined sound of the French **U**, together with that of French **I**, which latter is like the letters **EE**, in the English word **BEE**.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Appui	A-pui or A-puee	<i>Support.</i>
Conduite	Konh!-d'weet	<i>Tube.</i>
Huit	Ueet or Weet	<i>Eight.</i>
Lui	Luee or L'wee	<i>Him.</i>
Nuit	Nuee or N'wee	<i>Night.</i>
Oui	Ooe or Wee	<i>Yes.</i>
Puissance	P'wee-sanh!s	<i>Power.</i>
Ruine	Rueen or R'ween (trill ther)	<i>Ruin.</i>

The *ten* Diphthongal Combinations of **THREE SUCCESSIVE VOWELS**, in the same word, are thus divided to show their pronunciation, which will be further illustrated in the Reading Lessons, viz. :—

iai	i-ai	ea
iau	i-au	eo
ieu	i-eu	eu <sup>h</sup> !*
oua	ou-a	ooah or wah
oue	ou-e	ooay
oui	ou-i	ooe or wee
uai	u-ai	ua or wa
uei	u-ei	ua
uie	u-ie	uee or wee
ueu	u-eu	uuh!*

Diphthongs of **FOUR SUCCESSIVE VOWELS** in the same word, are thus divided for pronunciation, which latter—the pronunciation—will be amply illustrated in the Reading Lessons, viz. :—

ouai	ou-ai	oo-a
oueu	ou-eu	oouh!*
ouée	ou-é	ooay.

#### 70. NASAL VOWEL SOUNDS.

The sound of  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{AM and AN} \\ \text{EM " EN} \\ \text{IM " IN} \end{array} \right\}$  is represented by the letters

**ANH!** and is like the sound of the letters **AN**, in the English

\* Like the sound of E Mute, on page 28.

words AN-CHOR and CAN-KER, with an effort to speak through the nose, as it is termed. But be particular to avoid the sound of English G IN ALL THE NASALS.

There is, strictly speaking, a real difference between the Nasal sounds of AN, EN and IN ;—but it is so slight, and so peculiarly delicate, that scarcely any one not a native Frenchman, can detect and describe it intelligibly. In *common reading and conversation*, these Nasals above mentioned, have but one sound, viz. :—that which has been assigned them in this work. It is considered correct enough for all practical purposes.

When *extraordinary nicety* of pronunciation is demanded, as is always the case in using the language of prayer, and in reading in holy and devotional language, the A of the Nasals AM and AN should be pronounced **BROADER** than the E or I in the Nasals EM, EN, IM and IN. In the former case, let the A have the sound of AH ; in the latter, the sound of A in the word FAT.

The sound of  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{OM and} \\ \text{ON,} \end{array} \right\}$  is represented by the letters ONH!, and is like the sound of the letters ON, in the English word CON-QUER, uttered with an effort to speak through the nose, as it is termed.

The sound of  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{UM and} \\ \text{UN} \end{array} \right\}$  is represented by the letters UNH!, and is like the sound of the letters UN, in the English word UN-CLE, uttered with an effort to speak through the nose, as it is termed.

Concerning these Nasals, remember these two General Rules, viz. :—



## I.

Single M's and N's followed by VOWELS, are not Nasals.

## II.

When the M and N are doubled, the Nasality is destroyed.

Exceptions to this last Rule, will appear in their proper places.

We now proceed to illustrate these Nasal sounds.

## AM.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Ambassade	Anh!-ba-sad	<i>Embassy</i>
Ambre	Anh!br'	<i>Amber.</i>
Chambre	Shanh!br'	<i>Chamber.</i>

## AN.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Ancêtres	Anh!-saytr'	<i>Ancestors.</i>
Cantique	Kanh!-teek	<i>Song.</i>
Sans	Sanh!	<i>Without.</i>
Quand	Kanh!	<i>When.</i>

AIM, AIN and EIN have each the Nasal sound of AN, represented by ANH! The reason will be obvious, if we but dissect these combinations, which we now proceed to do, viz :—

In the *first*—AIM,—AI is equivalent only to A in sound ; hence, substituting A for AI in the combination AIM, we have simply AM, whose sound has been explained.

In the *second*—AIN, its sound is represented by ANH!, for the same reason.

In the *third*—EIN, EI is equivalent only to A in sound ; hence, substituting A in the place of EI in the combination EIN, we have AN, whose sound is represented by ANH!

Again—EAN and OAN have each the Nasal sound represented by the letters ANH!

AEN in the Proper Name CAEN, have also the sound of AN, represented by the letters ANH! ; hence, the word CAEN is pronounced KANH!

EM.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Emblème	Anh!-blaim	<i>Emblem.</i>
Emploi	Anh!-ploah or pl'wah	<i>Employment.</i>
Example	Eg-zanh!pl'	<i>Pattern.</i>
Membrane	Manh!-bran	<i>Membrane.</i>
Temps or Tems	Tanh!	<i>Time.</i>

EN.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Bien	Beeanh! (one syll.)	<i>Well.</i>
Cependant	S'panh!-danh!	<i>Meanwhile.</i>
Enchanter	Anh!-shanh!-tay	<i>To charm.</i>
Encore	Anh!-kor	<i>Again.</i>
Moment	Mo-manh!	<i>Moment.</i>
Rendezvous	Ranh!-day-voo	<i>Appointed place.</i>
Sentiment	Sanh!-te-manh!	<i>Sensation.</i>
Surprendre	Sur-pranh!dr'	<i>To surprise.</i>

There are a few exceptions to the preceding illustrated pronunciation, which will be given, viz. :—

ENNUI :—according to the Rule II, on a preceding page, the first EN of this word would not be Nasal, because the N is doubled. In this word, however, EN is a Nasal.

Ennui                      Anh!-nuee                      *Tediousness.*

In the following words, the EN, is a Nasal, viz. :—

Ennuyant              Anh!-nuee-eeanh!              *Annoying.*

Ennuyeusement      Anh!-nuee-eeuh!z-manh!      *Tediously.*

Ennuyeux              Anh!-nuee-eeuh!              *Tedious.*

Ennuyeux              Anh!-nuee-eeuh!              “

Ennuyeuse              Anh!-nuee-eeuh!z              “

In the word ENNUYER, the EN is Nasal,—the same is true of all derivatives from that word.

Ennuyer              Anh!-nuee-eay              *To annoy.*

There are some exceptions also to the pronunciation illustrated under the Nasal EM, on a previous page, in the following words in which the M is doubled; but the Nasality is not destroyed, viz. :—

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Emmagasinage	Anh!-ma-ga-zee-nazh	<i>Warehousing.</i>
Emmagasiner	Anh!-ma-ga-zee-nay	<i>To warehouse.</i>
Emmaigrir	Anh!-may-greer	<i>To grow lean.</i>
Emmaillottement	Anh!-mah-eegl-ot-manh!	<i>Swaddling.</i>
Emmailloter	Anh!-mah-eegl-yo-tay	<i>To swaddle.</i>
Emmanchement	Anh!-manh!sh-manh!	<i>Putting on a handle.</i>
Emmancher	Anh!-manh!shay	<i>To put a handle on.</i>
Emmancher	Anh!-manh!shay <sup>(Naval term)</sup>	<i>To enter a channel.</i>
Emmancheur	Anh!-manh!sheuh!r	<i>Handle maker.</i>

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Emmanchure	Anh!-manh!-shure	<i>Arm-hole.</i>
Emmanequiner	Anh!-man-kee-nay	<i>To put into a basket.</i>
Emmantelé	Anh!-manh!t'-lay	<i>Hooded.</i>
Emmariné	Anh!-ma-re-nay	<i>Sea-hardened.</i>
Emmariner	Anh!-ma-re-nay	<i>To man a ship.</i>
Emmêler	Anh!-may-lay (Second syll. long)	<i>To entangle.</i>
Emménagement	Anh!-may-nazh-manh!	<i>Furnishing a house.</i>
Emménagements	Anh!-may-nazh-manh!s	<i>Ship's conveniences.</i>
Emménager	Anh!-may-na-zhay	<i>To furnish a house.</i>
Emménagogue	Anh!-may-na-gog	<i>Emmenagogue.</i>
Emmener	Anh!-m'nay	<i>To take away.</i>
Emménologie	Anh!-may-nol-o-zhee	* * * *
Emmenotter	Anh!-m'no-tay	<i>To handcuff.</i>
Emmiellé	Anh!-mea-lay	<i>Sweetened with honey.</i>
Emmieller	Anh!-mea-lay	<i>To sweeten with honey.</i>
Emmitoufler	Anh!-mee-too-flay	<i>To wrap up.</i>
Emmitrer	Anh!-mee-tray	<i>To consecrate a bishop.</i>
Emmortaiser	Anh!-mor-tay-zay	<i>To mortise.</i>
Emmotté	Anh!-mo-tay	<i>Banked with earth.</i>
Emmuseler	Anh!muz'-lay	<i>To muzzle.</i>

It is believed the above list comprises nearly every word in the French language, which departs from the general rule of Nasals in EM.

The following words are exceptions to the *first* General Rule concerning Nasals, on a previous page, viz. :—

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Enivrant	Anh!-nee-vranh!	<i>Intoxicating.</i>
Enivrement	Anh!-neevr'-manh!	<i>Intoxication.</i>
Enivrer (and all derived from it)	Anh!-nee-vray	<i>To intoxicate.</i>
Enorgueillir “	Anh!-or-guaygl'-yeer	<i>To render proud.</i>

## IM.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Imbécile	Anh!-bay-sil	<i>Foolish.</i>
Impénitence	Anh!-pay-ne-tanh!s	<i>Impenitence.</i>
Impératoire	Anh!-pay-ra-toahr or t'wahr	<i>Master-wort.</i>
Impossible	Anh!-po-sibl'	<i>Impossible.</i>
Limbe	Lanh!b	<i>Limb.</i>
Limpide	Lanh!-pid	<i>Limpid.</i>

## IN.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Cinq	Sanh!k	<i>Five.</i>
Chemin	Sh'manh!	<i>Road.</i>
Fin	Fanh!	<i>End.</i>
Ingratitude	Anh!-gra-te-tude	<i>Ingratitude.</i>
Instant	Anh!-stanh!	<i>Instant.</i>
Médecin	Mayd'-sanh!	<i>Physician.</i>
Vin	Vanh!	<i>Wine.</i>

## OM.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Bombance	Bonh!-banh!s	<i>Good living.</i>
Bombe	Bonh!b	<i>Shell.</i>
Comble	Konh!bl'	<i>Consummation.</i>
Lombard	Lonh!-bar	<i>Lombard.</i>
Nombre	Nonh!br'	<i>Number.</i>
Plomb	Plonh!	<i>Lead (a metal).</i>
Trompette	Tronh!-pait	<i>Trumpet.</i>

## ON.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Bon	Bonh!	<i>Good.</i>
Canton	Kanh!-tonh!	<i>Canton.</i>
Dindon	Danh!-donh!	<i>Turkey-cock.</i>
Done	Donh!	<i>Then.</i>
Long-temps	Lonh!-tanh!	<i>A great while.</i>
Maison	May-zonh!	<i>House.</i>
Mon	Monh!	<i>Mine.</i>
Nom	Nonh!	<i>Name.</i>
Raison	Ray-zonh!	<i>Reason.</i>
Répondit	Ray-ponh!-dee	<i>Replied.</i>

The French word MONSIEUR is pronounced by foreigners all sorts of ways, *except the right way*, in common conversation. The author knows of no one French word so much in use by those who speak the English language, as this; and yet pronounced so variously and incorrectly. Let us analyze this word, and, if possible, set forth its correct sound. •

Remember, then, that the N and R of the word MONSIEUR are always *silent*;—the N is silent by the Rule of custom, and the R is silent according to the General Rule which obtains concerning *final Consonants*.

Take out of the word the letters N and R, and we have MOSIEU. Divide it now into syllables, and we have MO and SIEU. In the first syllable, the O is short like the letter O in the English word NOT,—therefore the pronunciation of the first syllable MO, is easily ascertained. But

in the second and last syllable **SIEU**, we have a Diphthong of **THREE SUCCESSIVE VOWELS**, viz.: **IEU** divided thus, **I-EU**, but pronounced as one syllable, preserving the sounds of both divisions. The sound of **I**, is short like **I** in the English word **FIG**;—and the sound of **EU** is exactly like **E Mute** or unaccented.

These are the elements of the different sounds in the French word **MONSIEUR**, and are thus pronounced, viz.:—**MO-SIEU** or **MO-SIUH**!

Sometimes it is pronounced **MOS-SIEU**, but incorrectly, because the Parisian critic and scholar gives it but one **S**, and that, *at the beginning of the second syllable*.

Hence it will be perceived, that it is simply ridiculous to pronounce this word *Mong-seer* or *Mon-seeuh*. The **ON** in this word is not a Nasal, because the **N** is silent. The **I** is not long, and cannot be illustrated by **EE**, but is short, as above explained.

### UM.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Humblement	Unh!bl'-manh!	<i>Humbly.</i>
Parfum	Par-funh!	<i>Perfume.</i>

The following are exceptions to the above illustrated pronunciation, viz.:—

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Lumbago	Lonh!-ba-go	<i>Lumbago.</i>
Rum, Rhum and Rumb	Ronh!	<i>Rhum.</i>
Umble	Onh!bl'	<i>Umber.</i>

UN.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Aucun	O-kunh!	<i>Any.</i>
Chacun	Sha-kunh! ( <sup>first syll.</sup> <sub>short</sub> )	<i>Each.</i>
Commun	Ko-munh!	<i>Common.</i>
Un	Unh!	<i>One.</i>

The following are exceptions to the above illustrated pronunciation, viz. :—

Nuncupatif	Nonh!-ku-pah-teef	<i>Nuncupative.</i>
Nundinal	Nonh!-de-nal	<i>Nundinal.</i>

YM and YN, are now very seldom found in the French language; they are, however, pronounced like IM and IN, which have been already illustrated. Other illustrations of Nasal Vowel sounds will be given in the SYNOPSIS OF FRENCH SOUNDS at the end of the book, to which, the pupil's attention is directed.

71. NASAL DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS

There are SEVEN NASAL DIPHTHONGAL COMBINATIONS; and they are thus divided and pronounced, viz. :—

ian	divided into	i-an	and pronounced	eanh!
ien	"	i-en	"	eanh!
ion	"	i-on	"	eonh!
uan	"	u-an	"	uanh! or wanh!
uin	"	u-in	"	uanh! or wanh!
ouan	"	ou-an	"	ooanh! or wanh!
ouin	"	ou-in	"	ooanh! or wanh!

Further illustrations of the pronunciation of these Nasal Diphthongal sounds will be given in the Reading Lessons.



## 72. LIQUIDS.

## L and LL.

Whenever **L** and **LL** are preceded by **AI**, **EI**, **OUI**, and sometimes by **I** only, they receive a sound very different from that which they have, when *initial*. In the former case, they become a **Liquid**, and are so called from their peculiar sound. Yet it is a sound with which foreigners are well acquainted. The only difficulty is, in *expressing* or *illustrating* the sound, by means of English analogous sounds.

It is the same sound which is given to the letters **LLI** in the correct pronunciation of the English words **COLLIER**, **BILLIARD**, **BRILLIANT** and **WILLIAM**. If you pronounce any one of these words very carefully, observing at the same time the peculiar sound of the letters **LLI**, you will have the correct Liquid sound which is illustrated by the peculiar sound of the letters **GL**, in the English word **SERAGLIO**.

In French words containing Liquid sounds, observe the the following General Rules, viz. :—

## I.

Pronounce the letter **A** before **IL** and **ILL**, as **A** in the English word **AH**!

## II.

Pronounce the letter **E** before **IL** and **ILL**, as **A** in the English word **DAY**.

In the illustrated pronunciation of the following examples of Liquid sounds, the last syllable **YE** of many of them, is scarcely sounded. Let it be, but the mere faint echo of the voice.

**Name.** **Sound.**  
 GL. Like the letters GL, in the English word  
 SERAGLIO.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Accueil	A-kueegl-ye or k'weegl-ye	<i>Reception.</i>
Briller	Breegl-yay	<i>To brighten.</i>
Castille	Kas-tigl-ye	<i>Contention.</i>
Dépouille	Day-poo-eegl-ye	<i>Relics.</i>
Enorgueillir	Anh!-nor-gueegl-yeer, or g'weegl-yeer	<i>To be proud of.</i>
Famille	Fa-migl-ye	<i>Family.</i>
Feuille	Fuh!igl-ye	<i>Paper, or a sheet of paper.</i>
Fille	Feegl-ye	<i>Daughter.</i>
Mouiller	Moo-eegl-yay	<i>To wet.</i>
Oreille	O-raygl-ye	<i>Ear.</i>
Paille	Pah-eegl-ye, or pahgl-ye	<i>Straw.</i>
Pouiller	Poo-eegl-yay	<i>To abuse.</i>
Réveil	Ray-vaygl-ye	<i>Alarm-clock.</i>
Sillon	Sigl-yonh!	<i>Furrow.</i>
Soleil	So-laygl-ye	<i>Sun.</i>
Tailleur	Tahgl-yuh!r, or Tah-eegl-yuh!r	<i>Tailor.</i>
Tourbillon	Toor-bigl-yonh!	<i>Whirlwind.</i>
Travail	Tra-vahgl-ye, or Tra-vah-eegl-ye	<i>Labor.</i>

But there is another very different and common method of pronouncing the Liquid sound illustrated in the preceding examples. Its chief merit is, *the ease with which it may be acquired.* It cannot be stigmatized, as *absolutely vicious*, though it be, at least in the opinion of the writer, *INELEGANT.*

The following examples will be used to illustrate the kind of pronunciation just spoken of, viz.:—

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Aiguille	A-guee-y'	<i>Needle.</i>
Bouilli	Booe-e-y'	<i>Boiled beef.</i>
Bouteille	Boo-tay-y'	<i>Bottle.</i>
Cuiller	Kuee-year	<i>Spoon.</i>
Fauteuil	Fo-tuh'-y'	<i>Arm-chair.</i>
Groseille	Gro-zay-y'	<i>Currant.</i>
Muraille	Mu-rah-y'	<i>Wall.</i>

Speaking of these different methods of pronouncing the Liquids, the following opinion is taken from BOLMAR'S LEVI-ZAC'S FRENCH GRAMMAR, viz. :—

“This last pronunciation being the easier of the two, has been adopted by so many people in France, that it is no longer considered a fault, except by Grammarians. However, I recommend the former, not only on account of its correctness, but also on account of its being a sound very common to the Spanish, the Italian and Portuguese languages; in which languages this sound does not admit of any variation. It is represented in the Spanish by *ll*, in the Italian by *gli*, and in the Portuguese by *lh*.”

#### GN.

This Liquid is used much in the French language. Its correct sound is peculiar, delightful, and by no means difficult to obtain. It is the sound of the letters GN, in the English words BAGNIO, MIGNIONETTE and VIGNETTE. It may be represented also by the letters

NI in the English words MINION ONION, PINION and UNION

Pronounce the word MIGNIONETTE correctly and carefully ; observing at the same time, the peculiar sound of the letters GN; pronounce also the word PINION, observing the sound of the letters NI. Give to GN in the following examples the sound of GN in the word *mignonette*, or of NI in the word *pinion*, which will be the correct sound of this Liquid.

French.	Pronunciation	English.
Bagne	Bagn	<i>Galley.</i>
Baigné	Bay-gnay	<i>Bathed.</i>
Bignonie	Bee-gno-nee	<i>Trumpet-flower.</i>
Digne	Deegn	<i>Worthy.</i>
Dignitaire	Dee-gnee-tair	<i>Dignitary.</i>
Dignité	Dee-gnee-tay	<i>Dignity.</i>
Epargne	Ay-pargn	<i>Economy.</i>
Gagner	Ga-gnay	<i>To earn.</i>
Peigne	Paygn	<i>Comb.</i>
Régnant	Ray-gnanh!	<i>Reigning.</i>
Signe	Seegn	<i>Sign.</i>
Soigner	S'wah-gnyay	<i>To attend to.</i>
Vigneron	Veegn'-ronh!	<i>Vine-dresser.</i>

The exceptions to this method of pronouncing the letters GN occur only in those words, in which they belong to different syllables;—that is to say, in dividing those words into syllables, it would be found that G belonged to one

syllable, and N belonged to the next succeeding syllable, viz. :—

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Igné	Ig-nay	<i>Igneous.</i>
Ignescent	Ig-nays-sanh!	"
Ignicole	Ig-ne-kol	<i>Fire worshipper.</i>
Ignition	Ig-ne-seonh!	<i>Ignition.</i>
Ignivome	Ig-ne-vom	<i>Fire vomiting.</i>
Ignivore	Ig-ne-vor	<i>Fire eating.</i>
Magnificat	Mag-ni-fe-kat	<i>Name of a sacred hymn.</i>
Regnicole	Raig-ne-kol	<i>A native.</i>
Stagnant	Stag-nanh!	<i>Stagnant.</i>
Stagnation	Stag-nah-seonh!	<i>Stagnation.</i>

To the above, may be added a few Proper Names.

### QUESTIONS ON THE SIXTH LESSON.

#### 68. COMPOUND VOWELS.

Write the Compound Vowels on the black-board.

Pronounce the sound of AI.

Illustrate it.

Exercise on these Examples, according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

When the I of this Compound Vowel is under the Circumflex Accent, is its sound in any way affected?

Pronounce the sound of AU.

Illustrate it.

Exercise on these Examples, according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

Pronounce the sound of EAU.

Illustrate it.

Exercise on these Examples, according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

Pronounce the sound of EI.

Illustrate it.

Exercise on these Examples, according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

How is this combination, viz. :—EI affected, if E be under the Acute Accent ?

Pronounce the sound of EU.

Illustrate it.

What is the sound of EU, when it is a Verb, or when it begins a Verb ?

How many sounds then has EU ?

Exercise on these Examples, according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

What effect is produced upon the U of this combination when it is under a Circumflex Accent ?

What sometimes increases the difficulty of pronouncing this Compound Vowel, and the E Mute or unaccented ?

What position of the lips is here recommended ?

Pronounce the sound of OI.

Illustrate it.

What sound must be avoided ?

Exercise on these Examples, according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

Pronounce the sound of OU.

Illustrate it.

Exercise on these Examples, according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

#### 69. DIPHTHONGS.

Write these Diphthongs on the black-board.

Are these combinations of Vowels, always to be considered as Diphthongs?

Give instances in which they are not Diphthongs.

Pronounce the sound of IA.

Illustrate it.

How must the sounds of the Vowels be heard?

Exercise on these Examples, according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

Pronounce the sound of IE.

Illustrate it.

Exercise on these Examples, according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

What is said about this Diphthong?

When the E is under an Acute Accent, what is said of it?

Pronounce the sound of IO.

Illustrate it.

Exercise on these Examples, according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

Pronounce the sound of UA.

Illustrate it.

Exercise on these Examples, according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

What is naturally suggested in the sound of this Diphthong ?

Go to the black-board, and write the word NUAGE, and illustrate its sound in both ways.

Is this last illustration strictly correct ?

Why not ?

How many different sounds have French words commencing with QUA ?

Illustrate both methods of sound.

What is the English of the French word QUAI ?

Write its pronunciation, on the black-board.

What are the meaning and pronunciation of QUAICHE ?

Where does the Diphthong UE occur the most frequently ?

When do these letters become silent ?

Under what circumstances have they the usual sound of French U ?

Pronounce the sound of UI.

Exercise on these Examples, according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

How many Diphthongal combinations of *three successive Vowels* in the same word, are there ?

Let each pupil go to the black-board and write, divide and pronounce one of these combinations.

How many Diphthongal combinations of *four successive Vowels*, in the same word, are there ?

Let each pupil go to the black-board and write, divide and pronounce one of these combinations.

#### 70. NASAL VOWEL SOUNDS.

Write on the black-board all the Nasals, in which *M* appears.



Write on the black-board, all the Nasals, in which N appears.

Write all the Nasals, whose sound is represented by the letters ANH!

What are those English words, which illustrate the sound of the Nasals AM, AN, EM, EN, IM and IN?

How uttered?

What sound must be avoided in each one of the Nasals?

Is there, strictly speaking, a difference between the Nasal sounds just spoken of?

What is the character of that difference?

When extraordinary nicety of pronunciation is required, what sound has A, in the Nasals AM and AN?

What letters represent the sound of the Nasals OM and ON?

Like what letters, in what English word?

How uttered?

What letters represent the sound of the Nasals UM and UN?

Like what letters, in what English word?

How uttered?

Repeat the *first* General Rule.

Repeat the *second* General Rule.

Write on the black-board, the three French words given to illustrate the Nasal AM.

Write after, or under each word, the *Pronunciation*.

Write after, or under each word, the *Meaning*.

Write on the black-board, the four French words, given to illustrate the Nasal AN.

Write after, or under each word, the *Pronunciation*.

Write after, or under each word, the *Meaning*.

What letters represent the sound of AIM, AIN, and EIN ?

How will you illustrate this, with AIM ?

How will you illustrate this, with AIN ?

How will you illustrate this, with EIN ?

What two other combinations are also illustrated as to their pronunciation, by the letters ANH ! ?

Write on the black-board, the pronunciation of CAEN ?

Pronounce it.

Write three French words on the black-board, in which the Nasal EM appears.

Write next, after each word, their *Pronunciation*.

Write also, their *Meaning*.

Write the first four French words of the examples, in which the Nasal EN appears.

Write next, their *Pronunciation*.

Write also, their *Meaning*.

In the second example, why is not the first E sounded ?

In the same word, why is the last letter silent ?

What letters are silent in each one of the last four examples ?

Rule for this ?

Write two of the French words on the black-board which appear as exceptions to the *second* General Rule, with their *Pronunciation* and *Meaning*.

From the list of exceptions to the pronunciation of the Nasal EM, the Teacher will select such words as he pleases, and drill the pupils in writing on the black-board their *Pronunciation* and *Meaning*.

Repeat the *first* General Rule concerning Nasals.

Write the four French words given as exceptions to that Rule, on the black-board.

Write their *Pronunciation*, on the black-board.

Write also their *Meaning*, on the black-board.

Write on the black-board, any two of the French words given, in which the Nasal IM appears.

Write next their *Pronunciation*, on the black-board.

Write also their *Meaning*, on the black-board.

Pronounce the French words for *five*, and for *Physician*.

Pronounce the French words for *ingratitude*, and for *wine*.

Write on the black-board, the French word for *road*.

What becomes of the E in the French word for *road*?

What becomes of the E in the French word for *physician*?

Write on the black-board, the French word for *five*.

Write its *Pronunciation*.

The Teacher can ask similar questions concerning every word in the list.

Write on the black-board, all the French words given, in which the Nasal OM appears.

Now pronounce the first word.

Next, write its *Pronunciation*.

Next, give its *Meaning*.

Ask the same questions as the above *four*, concerning as many of these words as thought proper:

Write on the black-board, the French word for *good*.

Pronounce it.

What letters are silent in the French word for *a great while*?

Why?

Pronounce that word.

Why is the C silent in the *fourth* French word in the list?

Note. In the large Paris edition of Messrs. Fleming and Tibbin's French Dictionary, this word is illustrated thus—*donk*.

Write the pronunciation of the *third* French word.

Write on the black-board that one very common French word, whose pronunciation is so difficult.

The next one in the class, may take a piece of chalk and mark the letters of that word which are never sounded.

The next may give the reasons for this.

The next, will write the word showing its division into syllables, without the letters N and R.

What is the IEU of the last syllable of this word called?

Divide the Diphthong into syllables, showing its elementary sounds.

Now pronounce I.

Pronounce EU.

Pronounce the first syllable of the word.

Pronounce the second syllable of the same word.

Now pronounce the whole word.

Write the two French words given, in which UM appears as a Nasal, on the black-board.

Write their *Pronunciation*.

Write their *Meaning*.

Write on the black-board, *two* of the exceptions given.

Write their *Pronunciation* and *Meaning*.

Write on the black-board, the *four* French words in which the Nasal UN appears.

Write the *Pronunciation* and *Meaning* of each word on the black-board.

Write on the black-board, the *Pronunciation* of the two French words given as exceptions to the general pronunciation of UN.

What is said of YM and YN ?

71. NASAL DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

Write on the black-board, these SEVEN NASAL DIPHTHONGALS, and illustrate the *Pronunciation* of each one.

72. LIQUIDS.

When do L and LL become Liquids ?

Why thus called ?

What letters in what English words, have this Liquid sound ?

By what two other letters in what English word, is the Liquid sound illustrated ?

Repeat the *first* General Rule.

Repeat the *second* General Rule.

What is said of the syllable YE, as used in the illustrated pronunciation of the Liquid sounds ?

Concerning the French words in the extended list designed to illustrate their Liquid sounds, the Teacher will ask such questions as he thinks best, to satisfy himself that the pupil understands the subject thoroughly.

What is said of *another method* of pronouncing these Liquids ?

Repeat the substance of the quotation from BOLMAR'S LEVIZAC'S FRENCH GRAMMAR.

What is the correct sound of the Liquid GN ?

What letters in what English word, represent that sound ?

Exercise on these Examples according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

In what kind of words, is GN not a Liquid ?

Exercise on these Examples, according to the directions in the note to the Teacher, in Section 33.

## Lesson VII.

### General Rules for Pronouncing and Reading French.

73. THE preceding pages have been devoted exclusively,—and it is hoped satisfactorily,—to the illustration of every known French sound, whether occurring singly, or the result of combinations of Vowels, Consonants, Compound Vowels, Diphthongs, Nasals and Liquids. ANALOGOUS ENGLISH SOUNDS, have constituted the agents of the foregoing illustrations of French sounds. Generally, this has had reference to SEPARATE WORDS, only. But, let it be remembered, that to give the correct sound of a French word, AS IT STANDS ALONE, is a very different thing, from giving that same French word its correct sound, when it is used with other words in the formation of a sentence in reading, or a phrase in conversation.

In this respect, the French language is like our own, as used in common conversation. The system of WORD-CONNECTIONS, in sentences and phrases in both languages, is nearly identical. For the purpose of illustration, let me begin by giving specimens of WORD-CONNECTIONS, in the English language, viz. :—

My hat was on the table,—is pronounced as if printed  
—*My hat woz-zon the table.*

I jumped upon the ground,—is pronounced as if printed  
—*I jumpt-tup-pon the ground.*

Not at all,—is pronounced as if printed—*Not-tat-tall*.

I assert a dogma; another denies it,—is pronounced as if printed—*I assert-ta dogma ; another deniez-zit, &c.*

These, and similar WORD-CONNECTIONS occur in almost every sentence and phrase in the English language, *where the continuity of sound is not broken by punctuation marks*, without our being sensible of it. *It is unavoidable.* We are, and have been, so constantly used to it, that we notice it only, when attention is called to it. It will be observed that the foregoing WORD-CONNECTIONS in the English language occur, when a word ending with a Consonant is immediately followed by another word, commencing with a Vowel. And the same exists, when, in common conversation, the word following the one with a final Consonant, begins with a silent H, viz. :—

I was out about an hour—is pronounced as if printed—*I waz-zout-tabout-tan-nour, &c.*

WORD-CONNECTIONS in the French language also occur under circumstances exactly similar; i. e., when a word ending with a Consonant, immediately precedes another word commencing with a Vowel or silent H.

This feature, therefore, of the pronunciation of French, both in ordinary reading and common conversation, will present no great difficulty to the pupil. The following Rules, thoroughly understood and committed to memory, will place the pupil beyond doubt and hesitation concerning these WORD-CONNECTIONS, and other matters pertaining to the correct and intelligible use of the French language, both in READING and CONVERSATION.

I.

Pay no attention whatever to the Apostrophe.

II.

Pronounce **ELLE**, like the English **L**.

III.

The final letters **ENT** of Verbs with which **ILS** and **ELLES** do or can agree, are always silent.

IV.

In reading poetry, **IA**, **IE**, **IÉ**, **IO**, **ION**, **IER**, and sometimes **IEN**, are pronounced as two syllables.

V.

**ES** final, are pronounced like the letters **AY**, in the English word **DAY**, except when **S** forms the plural of words ending in **E**; in which latter case, **ES** are not pronounced.

VI.

Pronounce **EUX**, **Œ**, **ŒU** and, like **E** mute or unaccented.

VII.

Pronounce **CH** and **SCH** generally, like the letters **SH**, in the English word **FISH**, except the letters **CH**, in the word **YACHT**.

VIII.

**ST** final, in the words **CHRIST** and **ANTICHRIST**, are always silent.

IX.

All final Consonants after **R** are silent; except in the words **MARS**, and **OURS**—*a bear*.

X.

In the word **MESSIEURS**, the final letters **RS** are never pronounced.



## XI.

Whenever a word ending with a Consonant, immediately precedes a word beginning with a Vowel or silent H, the sound of the final Consonant of the former word is carried to the first syllable of the latter, or to the word itself, if it be a monosyllable, just as if the latter word commenced with that Consonant. This is most particularly the case, if the two words are intimately connected in sense.

The above Rule owes its existence, entirely to Euphony; to subserve which, almost everything else is sacrificed in the French language. Still, the pupil must not observe it *too rigidly*, except in poetry. Neither in prose or conversation, does this Rule hold good, in the following cases, viz. :—

1. When a *harsh sound* would be the consequence.
2. Whenever any punctuation mark is *placed between* the two words in question.

## XII.

T, in the words ET—a conjunction meaning *and*—and CENT—meaning *a hundred*—is never carried to the following word in pronunciation.

## XIII.

A, in the word AOÛT, is not generally sounded. Sometimes, however, it is pronounced, but it is considered *incorrect*. This word, AOÛT—meaning *August (the month)* is pronounced OO, and not AH-OO.

## XIV.

In the Compound word EST-IL, and a few others, the T is carried to the second syllable in pronunciation.

XV.

Whenever a word ending with a silent E is immediately preceded by another word beginning with a Vowel or H mute, the Consonant preceding the silent E of the first word is carried to the next word in pronunciation, viz. :—

**LA FRANCE ENTIÈRE** ; as if printed,

**LA FRAN-CENTIÈRE**, and pronounced,

Lah Franh!-sanh!-teair.

**HONNÊTE HOMME** ; as if printed,

**HONNÊ-TOMME**, and pronounced,

On-nay-tom.

XVI.

With the words **AH! EH! OH! OUEST**,—one of the points of the compass—**OUF! OUI, ONZE, ONZIÈME, PHO! UNIÈME, YACHT, YATAGAN, YOLE** and **YUCCA**, no final Consonant of a preceding word, is connected in pronunciation. Neither is any elision of the Article made before any of these words.

XVII.

In the phrase **VERS LES UNE HEURE**, the S final of the second word—**LES**—is not carried to the following word—**UNE**—in pronunciation.

XVIII.

**CINQ**, is pronounced *sanh!*, whenever it comes before a Consonant or an Aspirated H. But before a Vowel or H mute, it is pronounced *sanh!k*.

XIX.

**UE**, have the sound of U, when they are not silent after G and Q.

## XX.

DIX,—*ten*,—before a Consonant, is pronounced DEE ; before a Vowel or H mute, DEEZ ; and at the end of a clause, as DEESS.

## XXI.

SIX,—*six*,—before a Consonant, is pronounced SEE ; before a Vowel or H mute, SEEZ ; and at the end of a clause, as SEESS.

## XXII.

HUIT,—*eight*,—before a Consonant is pronounced UEE, or nearly WEE ; before a Vowel or H mute, as UEET, or nearly WEET.

## XXIII.

ER final, is usually pronounced like the letters AY, in the English word DAY. The following words, however, constitute an exception to the above Rule. In them, ER is pronounced like AIR in English.

Alger	Fier	Magister
Amer	Frater	Mer
Belyéder	Gaster	Niger
Cancer	Gessner	Pater
Cher	Hier	Sadder
Cuiller	Hiver	Stathouder and
Enfer	Jupiter	Ver.
Fer	Lucifer	

## XXIV.

Divide each word *naturally* into syllables, as you would in the English language.

In the Exercises on Pronunciation and Reading which follow, the pupil is directed, in the *first place*, **TO PRONOUNCE** the words in the left-hand column, as the Teacher writes them on the black-board; *secondly*, **TO WRITE** their illustrated pronunciation as the Teacher dictates the French words, and, *lastly*, to give the *English* of each word. Then the Teacher will pronounce the English words, for which, the pupil will pronounce the French, &c. These Exercises may be varied according to the Teacher's judgment. After these, or similar Exercises upon the columns, the pupil will proceed to read the Lesson.

Never pass by a word whose pronunciation is not obvious at first sight; and for the solution of all difficulties, refer at once to previous Lessons on the elementary sounds.

After each Reading Lesson, will be given a few short sentences which the pupil will pronounce, read and illustrate as best he can, and in such a manner as the Teacher may direct.

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#### QUESTIONS ON THE SEVENTH LESSON.

What is the subject of this lesson?

To what, have the preceding pages of this book been devoted?

By the use of what, have the French sounds been illustrated?

Generally, to what has reference been made?

Is the pronunciation of a word considered by itself, the same as that which it has, when employed in a sentence?

What is nearly identical in both the English and French languages ?

Give illustrations of WORD-CONNECTIONS in the English language.

Under what circumstances, do these WORD-CONNECTIONS occur in the English language ?

Under what circumstances, do these WORD-CONNECTIONS occur in the French language ?

What will be gained by thoroughly comprehending and committing to memory these General Rules ?

Repeat the *first rule*, concerning the APOSTROPHE.

Repeat the *second rule*, with regard to pronouncing ELLE.

What is the *third rule*, about the final letters ENT of Verbs ?

What are pronounced as two syllables in reading poetry ?

What is said in the *fifth rule*, about ES final ?

How are EUX, OE and OEU pronounced ?

Give the name of E mute or unaccented.

Describe its pronunciation.

How are CH and SCH pronounced ?

What is the exception ?

In what two words are the letters ST final, silent ?

Go to the black-board, and write the *illustrated pronunciation* of those two words.

What is said in the *ninth rule*, about all final Consonants after R ?

What is the exception to this rule ?

Write two words on the black-board, with their *illustrated pronunciation*, and meaning in English.

What letters are silent in the word MESSIEURS ?

Illustrate its pronunciation.

Repeat the *eleventh rule*, about the pronunciation of final Consonants before a Vowel or silent H ?

What calls for this rule ?

Where *only*, may it be rigidly observed ?

Repeat the *two exceptions* to this rule.

In what two words, is final T never pronounced ?

Write these words on the black-board, with their *pronunciation* and *meaning*.

Pronounce the French word for AUGUST, and explain why it is thus pronounced.

Give the name of that mark over the U of that French word, and explain its office.

In what compound word, is T carried to the final syllable in pronunciation ?

Repeat the *fifteenth rule*, about silent E, with the French examples given, and explain their *pronunciation*.

Repeat those French words of the *sixteenth rule*, with which, no final Consonant of any preceding word can be connected in pronunciation.

What else about these words ?

Repeat that French phrase of the *seventeenth rule*.

What about the final S of the second word of that phrase ?

Write this phrase on the black-board, marking the silent letters.

Write the *pronunciation* of this phrase.

Is H in the last word aspirated or mute ?

How is CINQ pronounced before a Consonant ?

How, before an aspirated H ?

How, before a Vowel or H mute ?

What sound have UE ?

When have they that sound ?

Illustrate the *pronunciation* of the French U.

How is DIX pronounced before a Consonant ?

How, before a Vowel or H mute ?

How, at the end of a sentence ?

Meaning of the word DIX ?

How is SIX pronounced before a Consonant ?

How, before a Vowel or H mute ?

How, at the end of a clause ?

Meaning of the word SIX ?

How is HUIT pronounced before a Consonant ?

How, before a Vowel or H mute ?

Repeat the *twenty-third rule*, about ER, final.

Repeat the words given as an exception to that rule.

How is ER pronounced in those words ?

Illustrate on the black-board, the *pronunciation* of the first five of those words.

Illustrate the *pronunciation* of the next six words.

Illustrate the *pronunciation* of the next six words.

Illustrate the *pronunciation* of the last six words.

Repeat the *twenty-fourth* and *last rule*.

# APPENDIX.

## Lesson I.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
1. La	Lah	<i>The.</i>
2. De	D' or Duh!	<i>Of.</i>
3. Du	Du	<i>Some.</i>
4. Des	Day	<i>Some.</i>
5. Et	Ay	<i>And.</i>
6. Un	Unh!	<i>One (Masculine).</i>
7. Une	Une	<i>One (Feminine).</i>
8. Moi	M'-wah or Moah	<i>Me.</i>
9. Donnez	Do-nay (short o)	<i>Give.</i>
10. Pain	Panh!	<i>Bread.</i>
11. Vin	Vanh!	<i>Wine.</i>
12. Viande	Vianh!d (short i)	<i>Meat.</i>
13. Bière	Beair	<i>Beer.</i>
14. Abricot	A-bree-ko (long e)	<i>Apricot.</i>
15. Fruit	Fr'wee or Fr'uee	<i>Fruit.</i>
16. Pommes	Pom	<i>Apples.</i>
17. Raisin	Rai-zanh!	<i>Grape.</i>
18. Orange	O-ranh!zh	<i>Orange.</i>
19. Du pain	Du panh!	
20. De la viande	D'lah vianh!d	
21. Des pommes	Day pom	
22. Une orange	Une o-ranh!zh	
23. Donnez moi	Do-nay m'wah	



## FOR PRACTICE.

Mes amis. Bons ouvriers. Mais non, il n'est pas revenu.

Il sera avec nous ce soir. Sois aimable, si tu veux être aimé.

En ce moment passait. Vive l'armée; honneur au travail; gloire aux braves! La colère nous fait beaucoup plus de mal que les choses qui la font naître.

## QUESTIONS ON LESSON I

1. Illustrate the sound of A.

2. Give the name and sound of this E.

3. Give the name and sound of this U.

Repeat the Rule for obtaining this sound, and exemplify it.

4. Give the name and sound of ES, and the Rule concerning these letters.

5. Give the name and sound of ET, and the Rule concerning the T of this word.

6. Give the name and sound of UN, and the name of the English word which is used to illustrate its sound.

What is a Nasal? What gender is UN? What does it mean in English?

7. Why is not the word UNE a Nasal? What gender has it?

8. Give the name of OI, and illustrate its sound.

9. Is ON in this word, a Nasal? Why not? Illustrate the sound of O in this word.

Illustrate the sound of EZ. Why has it this sound?

Is there any silent letter in this word? Name it. Why is it silent?

10. Explain why the sound of AIN is like that of AN!

11. Give the name of IN, and illustrate its sound.

12. What letter is silent in this word, and why?

13. Give the name, and illustrate the sound of E, in this word.

What does the accent over this E indicate? What letter is silent?

14. What letter is silent in this word, and why?

What sound has C, before certain Vowels?

## Lesson II.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Je	Zhuh! or J'	<i>I.</i>
Ai	Ay	<i>Have.</i>
J'ai	Zhay	<i>I have.</i>
Tu	Tu	<i>Thou.</i>
As	A like A in F <b>AT</b>	<i>Hast.</i>
Il	Eel	<i>He.</i>
A	Ah	<i>Has.</i>
Nous	Noo	<i>We.</i>
Avons	A-vonh!	<i>Have.</i>
Poire	P'wahr	<i>Pear</i>
Jambon	Zhanh!-bonh!	<i>Ham.</i>
Mouton	Moo-tonh!	<i>Mutton.</i>
Cerises	S'reez	<i>Cherries.</i>
Rôti	Ro-tee (long o)	<i>Roast-meat.</i>
Figue	Feeg	<i>Fig.</i>
Fraises	Fraiz	<i>Strawberries.</i>
J'ai vin	Zhay vanh!	
Il a du pain	Eel ah du panh!	
Nous avons	Noo-za-vonh!	
Tu as	Tu a	
J'ai de la viande	Zhay d' lah veanh!d	
Il a de le bière	Eel ah d' lah beair	

No more questions will be given. Those on page 114, are intended only as a sample and guide to the Teacher concerning such questions as he may think best to ask, on the following Lessons of the Appendix.

## Lesson III.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Apportez	A-por-tay	<i>Bring.</i>
Pâté	Pah-tay	<i>Meat-pie.</i>
Beurre	Buh!rr	<i>Butter.</i>
Fromage	Fro-mazh	<i>Cheese.</i>
Œufs	Uh!	<i>Eggs.</i>
Lait	Lay	<i>Milk.</i>
Café	Kah-fay	<i>Coffee.</i>
Thé	Tay	<i>Tea.</i>
Crème	Kraim	<i>Cream.</i>
Gâteau	Gah-to	<i>Cake.</i>
Salade	Sa-lad	<i>Salad.</i>

Qu'il ait du pâté	Keel ay du pah-tay
Nous avons du beurre	Noo-za-vonhl du buhlrr
Apportez moi du fromage	A-por-tay m'wah du fro-mazh
J'ai des œufs	Zhay day-zuhl
Que j'aie du café	K'zhay du kah-fay
Que tu aies du thé	K'tu ay du tay
Que nous eussions de la moutarde	K'noo-zus-seonhl d'lah moo-tard
Apportez moi un gâteau	A-por-tay m'wah unhl gah-to
Il a du vinaigre et du sucre	Eel ah du ve-naygr' ay du sukr'

## FOR PRACTICE.

Le sol est excellent dans toutes les parties de l'État. Banques.  
 Je vous assure que c'est vrai. Ne m'oubliez pas. Par terre, par mer.  
 L'instruction perfectionné l'esprit. Je vous l'accorde bien volontiers,  
 répondit le fermier. Dans ma maison, il n'est pas de trop petites écono-  
 mies.

## Lesson IV.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Un couteau	Unh! koo-to	<i>A knife.</i>
Une fourchette	Une foor-shayt	<i>A fork.</i>
Une cuiller	Une k'weegl-yair	<i>A spoon.</i>
Un verre	Unh! vair	<i>A tumbler</i>
Une serviette	Une sayr-veayt	<i>A napkin.</i>
Une assiette	Une a-seayt	<i>A plate.</i>
Un plat	Unh! plah	<i>A dish.</i>
Un bol	Unh! bol	<i>A basin.</i>
De l'or	D'lor	<i>Some gold.</i>
De l'argent	D'lar-zhanh!	<i>Some silver.</i>
Du fer	Du fair	<i>Some iron.</i>

Apportez moi un couteau	A-por-tay m'wah unh! koo-to
Donnez moi du jambon	Do-nay m'wah du zhanh!-bonh!
Nous avons de l'or et de l'argent	Noo-za-vonh! d' lor ay d' lar-zhanh!
J'ai du papier et de l'encre	Zhay du pa-peay ay d'lanh!kr'
Donnez moi un canif	Do-nay m'wah unh! ka-nif
Apportez moi un livre	A-por-tay m'wah unh! leevr'
Tu as du cuivre et de l'acier	Tu ah du k'weevr'ay d' la-seay
Il a une cuiller et un verre	Eel ah une k'weegl-yair ay unh! vair
J'ai du fer, et un gâteau	Zhay du fair, ay unh! gah-to
Nous avons un couteau	Noo-za-vonh!-zunh! koo-to.

## FOR PRACTICE.

Ah! mon cher cousin! Je le vois, tout est oublié. Mon frère en avait déjà touché quelque chose par la poste d'hier. Eh! mon papa, c'est qu'il l'aura trompé comme vous. Que dites-vous, Monsieur?

Rappelez-vous ceci, mes chers petits lecteurs; votre ami, L'AUTEUR. La végétation spéciale à cette région, est très variée. Le sol et le climat sont très favorables.

# Lesson V.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Vous	Voo	<i>You.</i>
Ne	Nuh! or N'	<i>Not.</i>
Pas	Pah	"
Avez	A-vay	<i>Have.</i>
Ont	Onh!	"
Avais	A-vay	<i>Had and hadst.</i>
Avait	A-vay	"
Avions	A-veonh!	"
Eus	U	"
Eut	U	"
Eûmes	Ume	"
Eurent	Ure	"
Aurai	O-ray	<i>Shall or will have.</i>
Aura	O-rah	"
Aurons	O-ronh!	"
Aurez	O-ray	"
Auront	O-ronh!	"

Nous n'avions point des bas	Noo na-veonh! p'wanh! day bah
Vous n'avez pas de chapeau	Voo na-vay pah d' sha-po
Elles n'ont pas des bottes	El nonh! pah day bot
Je n'ai point d' habit	Zh' nay p'wanh! da-be
Je n'ai point un lit	Zh' nay p'wanh! unh! lee
Je n'eus pas de montre	Zh' nu pah d' monh!tr'
Il n'eut point de bourse	Eel nu p'wanh! d' boorss
Nous n'eûmes point du bottes	Noo nume p'wanh! du bot
Nous n'aurons pas un couteau	Noo no-ronh! pah-zunh! koo-to
Ils n'eurent pas un canif	Eel nure pah-zunh! ka-nif.

## Lesson VI.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Cendres	Sanh!dr'	<i>Ashes.</i>
Semaine	S'main	<i>Week.</i>
Quinze	Kanh!z	<i>Fifteen.</i>
Demain	D'manh!	<i>To-morrow.</i>
Noël	No-ail	<i>Christmas.</i>
Jour	Zhoor	<i>Day.</i>
Vendredi	Vanh!dr'-de	<i>Friday.</i>
Ouvert	Oo-vair	<i>Open.</i>
Jeudi	Zhuh!-de	<i>Thursday.</i>
Quelques	Kelk'	<i>Few.</i>
Tremblement	Tranh!bl'-manh!	<i>Earthquake.</i>
Monument	Monh!-nu-manh!	<i>Monument.</i>
Engagement	Anh!-gazh'-manh!	<i>Engagement.</i>

Mercredi des cendres	Mairkr'-de day sanh!dr'
Une semaine	Une s'main
Quinze jours	Kanh!z zhoor
Demain	D'manh!
Noël	No-ail
Le jour de l'an	L'zhoor d'lanh!
Vendredi saint	Vanh!dr'-de sanh!
Le musée sera ouvert le quinze Mars	L' mu-zay s'rah oo-vair l' kanh!z Mahrss
Notre foire annuelle s'ouvrira de jeudi en quinze	Notr' fwahr an-nu-el soo-vre-rah d'zhuh!-de anh! kanh!z.
Nous avons eu quelques jours de vacances à Pâques	Noo-za-vonh!-zu kelk zhoor d' va-kanh!s ah Pahk.

## Lesson VII.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
J'aperçois	Zha-payr-s'wah	<i>I discover.</i>
Français	Franh!-say or Frahn!-say	<i>French.</i>
Peignent	Paygn-y'	<i>They paint.</i>
L'argent	Lar-zhanh!	<i>Money.</i>
Reluisaient	R'lwee-zay	<i>They glittered.</i>
Reçus	R'su	<i>Received.</i>
Réponse	Ray-ponh!ss	<i>Answer.</i>
Fortifications	For-te-fee-kah-seonh!	<i>Fortifications.</i>
Voiture	V'wah-ture	<i>Coach.</i>
Cheval	Sh'val	<i>Horse.</i>
Maître	Maytr' (sound of ay, long)	<i>Master.</i>
Traduisez	Trah-dwee-zay	<i>Translate.</i>
Joignissiez	Zh'wahgn-yees-seay	<i>Might join.</i>
Déjeuner	Day-zhuh!-nay	<i>Breakfast.</i>
Livres	Leevr'	<i>Books.</i>
Fable	Fahbl'	<i>Fable.</i>

J'aperçois un vaisseau	Zha-payr-s'wah-zunh! vay-so
Il n'entend pas le Français	Eel nanh!-tanh! pah l' Franh!-say
Vos sœurs peignent très bien	Vo suhlrr paiygn-y' tray beanh!
Je devais de l'argent à votre père	Zh' d'vay d' lar-zhanh! ah votr' (short o) pair
L'or et l'argent reluisaient partout	Lorr ay lar-zhanh! r'lwee-zay par-too
Je reçus une lettre Samedi dernier	Zh' r'su-zune lett'r Sam'-de dayr-neay
Attendit-il la réponse?	A-tanh!-dee-teel lah ray-ponh!ss?
Vendrai-je mon cheval?	Vanh!-drayzh' monh! sh'val?

## Lesson VIII.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
<b>LES SAISONS</b>	LAY SAY-ZONH!	<b>THE SEASONS.</b>
Le Printemps	L'Pranh!-tanh!	<i>Spring.</i>
L'Été	Lay-tay	<i>Summer.</i>
L'Automne	Lo-ton	<i>Autumn.</i>
L'Hiver	Le vair	<i>Winter.</i>
 <b>LES MOIS</b>	 LAY M'WAH	 <b>THE MONTHS.</b>
Janvier	Zhank!-veay	<i>January.</i>
Février	Fay-vreay	<i>February.</i>
Mars	Mahrss	<i>March.</i>
Avril	-vreegl-ye	<i>April.</i>
Mai	May	<i>May.</i>
Juin	Zh'wanh!	<i>June.</i>
Juillet	Zh'weegl-yay	<i>July.</i>
Août	Oo	<i>August.</i>
Septembre	Sayp-tanh!br'	<i>September.</i>
Octobre	Ok-tobr'	<i>October.</i>
Novembre	No-vanh!br'	<i>November.</i>
Décembre	Day-sanh!br'	<i>December.</i>
 <b>LES JOURS DE LA SEMAINE.</b>	 LAY ZEOOR D' LA S'MAIN	 <b>THE DAYS OF WEEK.</b>
Dimanche	De-manh!sh	<i>Sunday.</i>
Lundi	Lunh!-de	<i>Monday.</i>
Mardi	Mar-de	<i>Tuesday.</i>
Mercredi	Mayrkr'-de	<i>Wednesday.</i>
Jeudi	Zhuh!-de	<i>Thursday.</i>
Vendredi	Vanh!dr'-de	<i>Friday.</i>
Samedi	Sam'-de	<i>Saturday.</i>



## Lesson IX.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Monsieur	Mo-seuh!	<i>Sir.</i>
Bonjour	Bonh!-zhoor	<i>Good morning.</i>
Aujourd'hui	O-zhoord-wee	<i>To-day.</i>
Fort	For (short e)	<i>Hardy.</i>
Comment	Ko-manh!	<i>How.</i>
Porte	Port (short e)	<i>To carry.</i>
Madame	Ma-dam (short a's)	<i>Madame.</i>
Indisposée	Anh!-deess-po-zay	<i>Indisposed.</i>
Fâché	Fah-shay	<i>Sorry.</i>
Depuis	D'puee or D'pwee	<i>Since.</i>
Médecin	Mayd'-sanh!	<i>Physician.</i>
Mademoiselle	Mahd-m'wah-zayl	<i>Miss.</i>
Beaucoup	Bo-koo	<i>Much.</i>
Charmé	Shar-may	<i>Glad.</i>
Suis	S'wee	<i>Am.</i>
Bonjour, Monsieur	Bonh!-zhoor, Mo-seuh!	
Monsieur, je vous souhaite le bonjour	Mo-seuh! zh' voo soo-ayt l' bonh!- zhoor	
Comment vous portez-vous aujourd'hui	Ko-manh! voo por-tay-veo o-zhoord- wee?	
Je me porte fort bien	Zh' m' port for beanh!	
Comment se porte Monsieur votre père?	Ko-manh! s' port Mo-seuh! votr' pair	
Il se porte très-bien, Monsieur	Eel s' port tray-beanh! Mo-seuh!	
Comment se porte Madame votre mère?	Ko-manh! s' port Ma-dam votr' mair?	
Elle est indisposée	El ay tanh!-deess-po-zay	
Depuis quand est-elle malade?	D'pwee kanh! ay-tel ma-lad?	

## FOR PRACTICE.

Oh! Maman, Maman: si vous saviez comme j'ai bien travaillé ce matin. En vérité! quel grand ouvrage as-tu donc fait! Attendez Maman! je crois que. Pourquoi! Parce que. Oui, Maman. Très-bien.

## Lesson X.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Il faut	Eel fo	<i>I must.</i>
Bonsoir	Bonh!-s'wahr	<i>Good evening.</i>
Je souhaite	Zh' soo-ayt	<i>I wish.</i>
Votre sœur	Votr' suhlrr	<i>Your sister.</i>
Chez vous	Shay voo	<i>At home.</i>
Voulez-vous	Voo-lay-voo	<i>Will you.</i>
Bien obligé	Beanh! nob-le-zhay	<i>Much obliged.</i>
Je suis honteux	Zh' s'wee honh!-tuh!	<i>I am ashamed.</i>
Je dis	Zh' dee	<i>I say.</i>
Est-il certain?	Ay-teel sayr-tanh!?	<i>Is it certain?</i>
Un fait	Unh! fay	<i>A fact.</i>
Je crois	Zh' kr'wah	<i>I think.</i>
Une affaire	Une af-fair	<i>An affair.</i>
Il faut que je vous quitte	Eel fo k' zh' voo kit	
Au plaisir	O pla-zeer	
Bonsoir, Mademoiselle	Bonh!-s'wahr Mahd'-m'wah-zayl	
Je vous souhaite une bonne nuit	Zh' voo soo-ayt une bon nuee	
Faites mes amities à Mademoi- selle votre sœur	Fait may-za-mit-teay ah Mahd' m'wah-zayl votr' suhlrr	
Faites mes compliments chez vous	Fait may konh!-ple-manh! shay voo	
Voulez-vous avoir la bonté de * * *	Voo-lay-voo-za-v'wahr lah bonh!- tay d' * * *	

Je vous suis bien obligé	Zh' voo s'wee beanh!-nob-le-zhay
Je suis honteux de la peine que je vous donne	Zh' s'wee houn!-tuhl d'la pain k' zh' voo don
N'en parlez pas, je vous prie	Nanh! par-lay pah, zh' voo pree
Je dis que, Oui	Zh' dee k' wee
Que voulez-vous dire?	K' voo-lay-woo deer?
Est-il certain que * * *?	Ay-teel sayr-tanh! k' * * *?
C'est un fait	Say tunh! fay
Je crois que non	Zh' kr'wah k' nonh!
Est-il possible?	Ay-teel po-seebl'?
Je m'en étonne!	Zh' manh!-nay-ton!
Voilà une affaire bien étrange!	V'wah-lah une aff-air beanh!-nay- tranh!zh!

## Lesson XI.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Impossible	Anh!-po-seebl'	<i>Impossible.</i>
Très-possible	Tray-po-seebl'	<i>Very possible.</i>
Étonnant	Ay-ton-nanh!	<i>Astonishing.</i>
Naturel	Na-tu-rayl	<i>Natural.</i>
Surprendre	Sure-pranh!dr'	<i>To be surprised.</i>
Mortifié	Mor-te-feay	<i>Mortified.</i>
Domage	Do-mazh	<i>Pity.</i>
Piquant	Pee-kanh!	<i>Provoking.</i>
Sur la tête	Sure lah tayt	<i>On the head.</i>
Épouvantable	Ay-poo-vanh!-tahbl'	<i>Dreadful.</i>
Abominable	A-bo-me-nabl'	<i>Abominable.</i>
Méchant	May-shanh!	<i>Wicked.</i>
Tranquille	Tranh!-keel	<i>Quiet.</i>

Cela n'est pas impossible	S'lah nay pah-zanh!-po-seebl'
Cela est très-possible	S'lah ay tray-po-seebl'
On devait s'y attendre	Onh! d'-vay see a-tanhldr'
Cela est naturel	S'lah ay na-tu-rayl
Cela va sans dire	S'lah vah sanh! deer
J'en suis fâché	Zhanh! s'wee fah-shay
Quel dommage	Kel do-mazh
Cela est bien triste	S'lah ay beanh! treest
Cela fait trembler	S'lah fay tranh!-blay
Cela fait dresser les cheveux sur la tête	S'lah fay drai-say lay sh'vuhl sure lah tayt
Fi!—fi donc!	Fee!—fee donh!
C'est abominable!	Say-ta-bo-mee-nabl'
Vous êtes bien méchant	Voo-zayt beanh! may-shanh!
Pourquoi avez-vous fait cela ?	Poor-k'wah a-vay-voo fay s'lah !
Comment osez-vous faire cela ?	Ko-manh! to-zay-voo fair s'lah !
Tenez-vous tranquille !	T'nay-voo tranh!-keel!
Ne pouvez-vous pas vous tenir tranquille ?	N'poo-vay-voo pah voo t'neer tranh!- keel !
Voulez-vous vous taire ?	Voo-lay-voo voo tair !

## Lesson XII.

### DIALOGUE I. SALUTATION.

Bonjour, Monsieur !  
 Bonh! zhoor, Mo-seuhl!  
*Good morning, Sir.*

Je vous souhaite le bonjour.  
 Zh'voo soo-ayt l' bonh!-zhoor.  
*I wish you a good morning.*

Comment vous portez-vous ce matin ?  
 Ko-manh! voo por-tay voo s'ma-tanh !?  
*How are you this morning ?*

Fort bien, et vous-même ?  
 For beanh!, ay voo-maym ?  
*Very well, and how are you ?*

Je me porte à merveille.  
 Zh' m' port ah mayr-vaygl-ye.  
*I am perfectly well.*

J'en suis bien aise.  
 Zhanh! s'wee beanh!-naze.  
*I am glad of it.*

## DIALOGUE II. VISIT.

Quelqu'un sonne.  
 Kel-kunh! son.  
*Somebody rings.*

Allez, ouvrir la porte.  
 Al-lay-zoo-vreer lah port.  
*Go, and open the door.*

Je vous souhaite le bonjour.  
 Zh' voo soo-ayt l' bonh!-zhoor.  
*Good morning to you.*

Je suis charmé de vous voir.  
 Zh' s'wee shar-may d' voo v'wahr.  
*I am very happy to see you.*

Asseyez-vous, je vous prie.  
 A-say-yay-voo, zh' voo pree.  
*Pray, be seated.*

Voulez-vous rester à dîner avec nous ?  
 Voo-lay-voo res-tay ah dee-nay a-vek noo ?  
*Will you stay and dine with us ?*

Je ne peux pas rester. Il faut que je m'en aille.  
 Zh' n' puh! pah res-tay. Eel fo k' zh' manh!-nahgl-ye.  
*I cannot stop. I must go.*

Vous pouvez bien rester encore un moment.  
 Voo poo-vay beanh! res-tay anhl-kor unh! mo-manh!.  
*Sure, you can stay a little longer.*

Je resterai plus longtemps, une autre fois.  
 Zh' rest'-ray plu lonhl-tanhl-zune otr' f'wah.  
*I will stop longer, another time.*

Je vous remercie de votre visite.  
 Zh' voo r'mair-see d' votr' ve-zeet.  
*I thank you for your visit.*

Au plaisir.  
 O play-zeer.  
*Good-bye.*

Adieu.  
 A-deuhl  
 A-dieu.

## FOR PRACTICE.

Il y a des terres, où les corps se conservent longtemps sans corruption.  
*There are certain countries, where dead bodies remain a long time without putrefaction.*

Chacun regarde les choses du côté qui le touche.  
*Every one sees things as he is concerned in them.*

On l'accuse d'avoir détourné ces fonds.  
*He is accused of having converted these funds to his own use.*

Il pensait être bien caché, mais on le déterra bientôt.  
*He thought himself well concealed, but he was soon discovered.*

L'âme et le corps constituent l'homme.  
*Body and soul are the constituent parts of man.*

Vous n'avez consulté pour cela que mon père et ma mère.  
*You consulted about it only with my father and my mother.*

## Lesson XIII.

### DIALOGUE III. BREAKFAST.

Avez-vous déjeuné ?  
A-vay-voo day-zhuh!-nay ?  
*Have you breakfasted ?*

Pas encore.  
Puh-zuh!-kor.  
*Not yet.*

Vous arrivez à propos. Le déjeuner est prêt.  
Voo-za-ree-vay ah propo. L' day-zhuh!-nay ay pray.  
*You have come just in time. Breakfast is ready.*

Venez déjeuner.  
V'nay day-zhuh!-nay.  
*Come to breakfast.*

Prenez vous du thé, ou du café ?  
Pr'nay-voo du tay, oo du ka-fay ?  
*Will you take tea, or coffee ?*

Je préfère le café.  
Zh' pray-fair l' ka-fay.  
*I prefer coffee.*

Voici des petits pains, et des rôties. Lequel aimez-vous le mieux ?  
V'wah-see day p'tee panh!, ay day ro-tee. I'kel ay-may-vool'meuh! ?  
*Here are rolls and toast. Which do you like best ?*

Je préfère une rotie.  
Zh' pray-fair une ro-tee.  
*I prefer the toast.*

Il est excellent.  
Eel ay-tex-sel-lanh!  
*It is excellent.*

Vous n'avez pas assez de lait.  
Voo na vay puh za-say d' lay.  
*You have not milk enough.*

Faites comme si vous étiez chez vous.  
 Fait kom see voo-zay-teay shay voo.  
*Make yourself at home.*

## Lesson XIV.

### DIALOGUE IV. DINNER.

Que vous servirai-je ?  
 K'voo sayr-ve-rayzh !  
*What shall I help you to ?*

Je vous remercie. Je vous demanderai un peu de bœuf.  
 Zh' voo r'mayr-see. Zh' voo d'manhld'-ray unh! puh! d' buh!ff.  
*I thank you. I will trouble you for a little beef.*

De quel côté le couperai-je ?  
 D' kel ko-tay l' koop'-rayzh !  
*Which way shall I cut it ?*

Du premier côté venu.  
 Du pr'meay ko-tay v'nu.  
*Any way.*

Le voulez-vous bien cuit, ou peu cuit ?  
 L'voo-lay-voo beanh! k'wee, oo puh! k'wee !  
*Will you have it well done, or rare ?*

Pas trop cuit, s'il vous plaît.  
 Pah tro k'wee, seel voo play.  
*Rather rare, if you please.*

Vous ai-je servi selon votre goût ?  
 Voo-zayzh sayr-vee s'lonh! votr' goo !  
*Did I help you, to your taste ?*

Très bien ; — il est excellent.  
 Tray beanh! : — eel ay-tex-se!-lanh!  
*Very well ; — it is excellent.*

Maintenant, je vais vous envoyer un morceau de ce pâté.  
 Manh!t'-nanh! zh' vay voo-zanh!-v'wah-eay unh! mor-so d' s' pah-tay.  
*Now, I am going to send you a piece of this meat-pie.*



Je prendrai de préférence un morceau de ce pouding.  
 Zh' pranhld-ray d' pray-fay-ranhls unh! mor-~~ap~~ d' s' poo-danhlg.  
*I prefer a piece of that pudding.*

Goutez de l'un et de l'autre.  
 Goo-tay d' lunh!-nay d' lotr'.  
*Try them both.*

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## Lesson XV.

### DIALOGUE V. TEA.

Avez-vous apporté tout ce qu'il faut pour le thé?  
 A-vay-voo-za-por-tay toose keel fo poor l' tay!  
*Have you carried in the tea-things?*

Le thé est tout prêt.  
 L' tay ay too pray.  
*Tea is all ready.*

Il nous faut encore deux tasses.  
 Eel noo fo-tanh!-kor duh! tass.  
*We want two more cups.*

Apportez encore une cuiller, et une soucoupe.  
 A-por-tay-zanh!-kor une kw'eegl-yair, ay une soo-koop.  
*Bring another spoon and a saucer.*

Vous n'avez pas apporté les pinces.  
 Voo na-vay pah-za-por-tay lay panh!ss.  
*You have not brought the sugar-tongs.*

Le thé est très-fort. Je vous demanderai encore un peu de lait.  
 L' tay ay tray-for. Zh' voo d'manh!d'-ray anh!-kor unh! puh! d' lay.  
*The tea is very strong. I will thank you for a little more milk.*

Nous en avons abondamment.  
 Noo-zanh!-na-vonh!-za-donh!-da-manh!  
*We have plenty of it.*

## FOR PRACTICE.

Au commencement de la Révolution, Paris fut divisé en quarante huit sections.

*In the beginning of the Revolution, Paris was divided into forty-eight sections.*

La Religion a été scellée et cimentée par le sang des martyrs.

*Religion has been sealed and cemented by the blood of martyrs.*

Après les grandes choses qu'il a faites, il devrait être rassasié de gloire.

*After the great deeds he has achieved, he must be tired of glory.*

Cette route est infestée de voleurs qui rançonnent les passants.

*This road is infested by robbers who levy contributions upon travelers.*

Je ne trouve pas plaisant que vous me méliez dans vos discours.

*I don't find it at all pleasant to be the subject of your discourse.*



## Lesson XVI.

## DIALOGUE VI. AT SCHOOL.

Savez-vous votre leçon ?

Sa-vay-voo votr' les-sonh ! ?

*Do you know your lesson ?*

Je ne puis la réciter sans faute.

Zh' n' p'wee lah ray-se-tay sanh ! fote.

*I cannot say it perfectly.*

Pourquoi n'avez-vous pas appris votre leçon

Poor-k'wah na-vay-voo pah-za-pree votr' les-sonh !

*Why did you not learn your lesson ?*

Elle est trop difficile !

El ay tro dif-fe-seel !

*It is too difficult !*

Je la saurai sans faute, demain.

Zh'lah so-ray sanh ! fote, d' manh !

*I shall get it perfectly, by to-morrow,*

Dépêchez-vous, le maître sera ici tout à l'heure.  
 Day-pai-shay-voo, la maitr' s'rah e-see too-tah luh!rr.  
*Make haste, the master will be here presently.*

Qu'il vienne, à présent je suis prêt.  
 -Keel ve-ain, ah pray-zanh! zh' s'wee pray.  
*Let him come, I am ready now.*

Si vous ne l'apprenez pas, vous serez mis en retenue.  
 See voo n'la-pr'ny pah, voo s'ray mee-zanh! rayt'-nu.  
*If you don't learn it, you will be kept in.*

#### FOR PRACTICE.

Les poltrons tirent sur l'en nemi, les braves le joignent.  
*Cowards fire upon the enemy, the brave join with him.*

Il faut habituer de bonne heure les enfans à supporter le froid et le chaud.

*Children must be early accustomed to endure heat and cold.*

Il n'y a dans cette conduite, ni sagesse ni grandeur.

*There is neither wisdom nor dignity in this conduct.*

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## Lesson XVII.

### DIALOGUE VII. MARKETING, &c.

Il faut que vous alliez au marché.  
 Eel fo k' voo-zal-leay o mar-shay.  
*You must go to market.*

Vous faut-il des œufs, aujourd'hui ?  
 Voo fo-teel day-zuh! o-zhoord'-wee ?  
*Do you want any eggs to-day ?*

Oui. Achetez des œufs et du beurre.  
 Wee. Ash'-tay day-zuh ay du buh!rr.  
 Yes. *Buy some eggs and some butter.*

Quelle viande commanderai-je aujourd'hui ?  
 Kel ve-anh!d ko-manh!d'-rayzh o-zhoord-wee ?  
*What meat shall I order to-day ?*

Deux ou trois côtes de bœuf, et un gigot de mouton.  
 Duh!-zoo tr'wah kote d'buh!ff, ay unh! zhee-go d' moo-tonh!  
*Two or three ribs of beef, and a leg of mutton.*

Voyez s'il a une bonne langue de bœuf.  
 V'wah-eay seel ah une bon lanh!g d'buh!ff.  
*See if he has a good beef's tongue.*

Prenez pour deux schelings de maquereaux.  
 Pr'nay poor duh! sh'lanh! d' mak'-ro.  
*Get two shillings' worth of mackerel.*

Marchandez les soles.  
 Mar-shauh!-day lay sole.  
*Ask the price of soles.*

Si elles ne sont pas trop chères, prenez-en deux d'une bonne taille.  
 See el n'sonh! pah tro shair, pr'nay-zanh! duh! dune bon tabgl-ye.  
*If they are not too dear, buy a pair of good size.*

Dites-lui d'envoyer aussi la note.  
 Deet-l'wee danh!-v'wah-eay o-see lah not.  
*Tell him to send also his bill.*

Que voulez-vous pour votre dîner aujourd'hui ?  
 K' voo-lay-woo poor votr' dee-nay o-zhoord-wee ?  
*What will you have for your dinner to-day ?*

Donnez-nous un gigot d'agneau, avec des biftecks et une salade.  
 Do-nay-noo-zunh! zhee-go dagn-yo, a-vek day bif-tek-zay une sa-lad.  
*Give us a leg of lamb, with beefsteaks and salad.*

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## Lesson XVIII.

### DIALOGUE (CONTINUED).

Faites bouillir des pois, et des pommes de terre.  
 Fait boo-eegl-yeer day p'wah, ay day pom d' tayr.  
*Boil some peas, and potatoes.*

A quelle heure voulez-vous dîner ?  
 Ah kel-luh'rr voo-lay-voo dee-nay ?  
*What time will you have dinner ?*

Faites-nous dîner à six heures.  
 Fait-noo dee-nay ah see-zuh'rr.  
*Let us have dinner at six o'clock.*

Messieurs, servez-vous.  
 May-seuhl, sayr-vay-voo.  
*Gentlemen, help yourselves.*

Vous n'avez pas de jus.  
 Voo na-vay pah d' zhu.  
*You have no gravy.*

Pardonnez-moi, j'en ai suffisamment.  
 Par-do-nay-m'wah, zhanh'-nay su-fée-za-manh!  
*I thank you, I have plenty.*

Voulez-vous du pain blanc, ou du pain bis ?  
 Voo-lay-voo du panh! blanh!, oo du panh! bee ?  
*Will you have white bread, or brown bread ?*

Cela m'est indifférent.  
 S'lah may-tanh!-dee-fay-ranh!  
*It is quite indifferent to me.*

Vous êtes un pauvre mangeur.  
 Voo-zayt-zunh! povr' manh!-zhuh'rr.  
*You are a poor eater.*

Je vous demande pardon, je mange fort bien.  
 Zh' voo d'manh!d par-donh!, zh' manh!zh for beanh!  
*I ask your pardon, I eat very heartily.*

#### FOR PRACTICE.

Le New York nommé quelquefois ÉTAT DE L' EMPIRE, à cause de ses ressources et de sa population, occupe une des plus belle régions de l'Amérique du Nord, et l'emporte sur tous les autres États par sa population, sa richesse et son commerce.

Oui, vraiment, tout-à-l'heure, et j'arrive à temps pour vous mettre en garde ; ainsi, vous n'avez aucun dépôt d'armes ! Et vous papiers ! n'est-il aucune lettre qui vous compromette !

## Lesson XIX.

### DIALOGUE VIII. RIDE IN AN OMNIBUS.

Faites signe au cocher de s'arrêter.  
 Fait seegn-y o ko-shay d' sa-ray-tay.  
*Motion to the driver to stop.*

Il n' y a pas de place. Nous sommes au complet!  
 Eel nee ah pah d' plass. Noo-som-zo konh!-play!  
*There is no room. We are full.*

Voici un autre omnibus.  
 V'wah-see unh! notr' om-nee-buce.  
*Here is another omnibus.*

Montez d'abord.  
 Monh!-tay da-bor.  
*You get in.*

Je ne puis pas m'asseoir.  
 Zh' n' p'wee pah ma-s'wahr.  
*I can't sit down.*

Monsieur, voulez-vous avoir la bonté de reculer un peu ?  
 Mo-seuh!, voo-lay-woo-za-v'wahr lah bonh!-tay d' r'ku-lay unh! puh ?  
*Sir, will you be so kind, as to sit a little further on ?*

Nous allons très-lentement.  
 Noo-za-lonh! tray-lanh!t'-manh!  
*We are going very slowly.*

La rue est encombrée de voitures.  
 Lah ru ay-tanh!-konh!-bray d' v'wah-ture.  
*The street is crowded with carriages.*

Quand je suis pressé je ne monte jamais en omnibus.  
 Kanh! zh's'wee pr'say zh' n' monh!t zha-may-zanh! nom-nee-buce.  
*When I am in a hurry, I never take an omnibus.*

Où sommes-nous maintenant ?  
 Oo zom-noo manh!t'-nanh! ?  
*Where are we now ?*

Nous sommes dans la rue \* \* \*.

Noo zom'dauh! lah ru \* \* \*.

*We are in \* \* \* street.*

Cocher, descendez-moi au coin de la rue \* \* \*.

Ko-ehay, day-sanh! day m'wah o k'wanh! d' la ru \* \* \*.

*Driver, set me down at the corner of \* \* \* street.*

## Lesson XX.

### DIALOGUE IX. EMBARKING, LANDING, &c.

Quand partez-vous pour la France ?

Kanh! par-tay-voo poor lah Franh!ss!

*When do you leave for France?*

Je partirai dans deux jours.

Zh' par-te-ray danh!dub! zhoor.

*I shall leave in two days.*

Je vous conseille d'aller arrêter votre case immédiatement.

Zh' voo konh-saygl-ye da-lay ar-ray-tay votr' kahz im-may-dee-ayt' manh!

*I advise you to go and secure your berth immediately.*

Prenez-vous une première, ou une seconde place ?

Pr'nay-voo-zune pr'me-air, oo une s'gonh!d plass?

*Will you take the main cabin, or the second cabin?*

Prenons les premières places.

Pr'nonh! lay pr'me-air plass.

*Let us go in the main cabin.*

A quelle heure le bateau part-il ?

Ah kel-luh!rr l' ba-to par-teel!

*What time does the packet start?*

Il part à quatre heures de l'après-midi.

Eel par-tah kattr' uh!rr d' la-pray-me-dee.

*She leaves at four o'clock in the afternoon.*

On va partir. J'entends la cloche.

Onh! vah par-teer. Zhanh!-tanh! lah klosh.

*They are going to start. I hear the bell.*

Nous voici embarqués.  
 Noo v'wah-see-anh!-bar-kay.  
*Here we are on board.*

Je vous souhaite un bon voyage!  
 Zh' voo soo-ayt unh! bonh! v'wah-eazh!  
*I wish you a pleasant voyage!*

Je vous remercie.  
 Zh' voo r'mayr-see.  
*I thank you.*

Ecrivez-moi promptement.  
 Ay-kree-vay-m'wah pranh!t-manh!  
*Write to me without delay.*

Certainement.  
 Sayr-tayn'-manh!  
*Certainly.*

Descendons à la chambre.  
 Day-sanh!-donh!-zah lah shanh!br'.  
*Let us go down into the cabin.*

Où est ma case?  
 Oo ay mah kahz?  
*Where is my berth?*

La voici, Monsieur; votre nom y est écrit.  
 Lah v'wah-see, Mo-seuh!; votr' nonh! ee ay-tay-kree.  
*Here it is, Sir; your name is written upon it.*

Veillez mettre mon sac de nuit dans ma case.  
 Vuh!gl-yay mettr' monh! sak d' n'wee danh! mah kahz.  
*Have the goodness top up my carpet-bag in my berth.*

Entendez-vous le bruit de la machine?  
 Anh!-tanh!-bay-voo l'dr'wee d' lah ma-sheen!  
*Do you hear the noise of the engine?*

Elle fait trembler tout le bateau.  
 El fay tranh!-blay tool' ba-to.  
*It shakes the whole vessel.*

Allons sur le pont.  
 A-lonh! sure l' ponh!  
*Let us go on deck.*



Quel est cet homme debout sur le tambour !

Kel ay set-tom d'boo sure l' tanhl-boor !

*Who is that man standing on the paddle-box ?*

C'est le Capitaine ;—il y monte pour donner ses ordres.

Sayl' Ka-pee-tayn ;—eel ee monhl't poor do-nay say-zordr'.

*It is the Captain ;—he goes up there to give his commands.*

La mer est grosse.

Lah mair ay gross.

*The sea is rough.*

Je vais à la chambre ;—je ne me sens pas tout à fait à mon aise.

Zh'vay-zah lah shanhl'br' ;—zh' n' m'sanhl pah too-tah fay ah mon-nayz.

*I am going into the cabin ;—I don't feel quite at my ease.*

Qu'avez-vous ?

Ka-vay-voo ?

*What's the matter with you ?*

J'aurai le mal de mer, si je reste plus longtemps sur le pont.

Zho-ray l' mal d' mair, zee zh' rest plu lonhl-tanhl sure l' ponhl.

*I shall be sea-sick, if I remain longer on the deck.*

Quant à moi, je ne suis pas sujet au mal de mer.

Kanhl-tah m'wah, zh' n' s'wee pah su-zhay o mal d' mair.

*For my part, I am not liable to sea-sickness.*

Je voudrais pouvoir en dire autant.

Zh' voo-dray poo-v'wahr anhl deer o-tanhl.

*I wish I could say as much.*

Le vent est moins fort qu'il ne l'était.

L' vanhl ay m'wanhl for keel n' lay-tay.

*The wind is not so high as it was.*

Combien filons-nous de nœuds à l'heure ?

Konhl-beanhl fee-lonhl-noo d' nuhl-zah luhlrr !

*How many knots an hour are we running ?*

Nous filons dix nœuds à l'heure.

Noo fee-lonh dee nuhl-zah luhlrr.

*We are making ten knots an hour.*

Je crois que j'aperçois la côte.

Zh' kr'wah k' zha-pair-s'wah lah kote.

*I think I can see the coast.*

Nous serons bientôt arrivés.  
 Noo s'ronh! beanh!-to-ta-ree-vay.  
*We shall soon be in.*

Nous y voilà!  
 Noo-zee v'wah-lah!  
*Here we are!*

Dieu merci, nous voici arrivés sains et saufs!  
 Deuh! mair-see, noo v'wah-see a-ree-vay sanh!-zay sofe!  
*Thank God, we have arrived safe and sound!*

Quelle heure est-il?  
 Kel-luh!rr ay-teel!  
*What o'clock is it?*

Nous ne pouvons pas entrer au port;—la marée est basse.  
 Noon' poo-vonh! pah-zanh!-tray o port;—lah may-ray ay bahsa.  
*We cannot enter the harbor;—the tide is low.*

Voici les Douaniers.  
 V'wah-see lay Doo-a-neay.  
*Here are the Custom-House officers.*

Messieurs, veuillez me remettre vos passeports.  
 May-seuhl, vuh!gl-yay m' r'mettr' vo pass-por.  
*Gentlemen, please deliver me your passports.*

Vos effets seront visités dans trois heures.  
 Vo-ze-fay s'ronh! vee-zee-tay dauh! tr'wah-zuh!rr  
*Your baggage will be examined in three hours.*

Ce délai est fort désagréable.  
 S' day-lay ay for day-zah-gray-ahbl'.  
*This delay is very disagreeable.*

Ne me rendrez-vous pas mon passeport?  
 N' m' rauh!-dray-voo pah monh! pass-port?  
*Won't you give me back my passport?*

On vous le rendra à Paris, à la préfecture de police.  
 Ouh! voo l' rauh!-drah ah Pa-ree, ah lah pray-fek-ture d' po-leess.  
*It will be returned to you in Paris, at the prefecture of the police.*

Voulez-vous visiter cette malle tout de suite, s'il vous plait?  
 Voo-lay-voo vee-zee-tay set mal too d' s'weet, seel voo play?  
*Will you examine this trunk directly, if you please?*

Prenez bien garde de rien abîmer!  
 Pr'nay beaahl gard d' reanhl na-bee-may!  
*Take great care not to spoil anything!*

Dites-moi, s'il vous plaît, quel est el meilleur hôtel.  
 Deet m'wah, seel voo play, kel ay l' maygl-yuh'r o-tel.  
*Tell me, if you please, which is the best hotel.*

Il y en a plusieurs excellents.  
 Eel ee anhl-nah plu-zeuhl'r ex-sel-lanhl.  
*There are several very good ones.*

Faites-moi, le plaisir de m' indiquer le meilleur.  
 Fait m'wah l' play-zeer d' manhl-dee-kay l'maygl-yuh'r  
*Do me the favor to direct me to the best.*

Si vous le désirez, je vais vous y conduire.  
 See voo l' day-zee ray, zh' vay voo-zee konhl-d'weer.  
*If you desire it, I will take you there.*

Exercises in PRONUNCIATION and READING ;—on which, the Teacher will ask such questions as he thinks best.

Les vallées sont peu nombreuses dans l'Illinois ;—les bords des rivières se composent pour la plupart de mornes élevés qui offrent, des points de vue magnifiques et pittoresques. Entre ces hauteurs abruptes, et le cours d' eau, on rencontre quelquefois d' étroites vallées d'une inépuisable fertilité. Les prairies sont nombreuses et vastes dans cet État ;—elles se couvrent de hautes herbes sauvages, et sont parsemées de bois à de rares intervalles.

On venait de livrer à la circulation le chemin de fer de Paris à Rouen. Cet événement était rappelé à tout propos et dans toutes les conversations. Tous les curieux de Paris, et ils étaient en grand nombre, ne songeaient qu' au plaisir de se passer la fantasia de faire en quelques heures un voyage d'agrément jusqu' à l'ancienne capitale de la province de Normandie.

Le travail est le père du plaisir.

Sans le travail, pas de bonheur.

Être chéri vaut mieux qu' être vanté.

L'aptitude au travail, voilà le vrai trésor.

Ca n'est pas de vivre longtemps qu'il importe, mais de vivre bien.

## LESSON XXI.

## DIALOGUE X. THE WATCH.

Savez-vous quelle heure il est ?

Sa-vây-voo kel-luhl'r eel ay ?

*Do you know what time it is ?*

Je ne saurais vous le dire exactement.

Zh' n' so-ray voo l' deer eg-zaët-manhl.

*I cannot tell you exactly.*

Regardez à votre montre.

R'gar-day ah votr'monhl'r'.

*Look at your watch.*

J'ai oublié de la monter.

Zhay oo-bleay d' lah monhl-tay.

*I forgot to wind it up.*

Quelle heure est-il à la vôtre ?

Kel-luhl'r ay-teel ah lah votr' ?

*What time is it by yours ?*

La mienne ne va pas bien.

Lah me-ain n' vah pah be-anhl

*Mine does not go well.*

Elle est dérangée.

El ay day-ranh!-zhay.

*It is out of order.*

Le grand ressort est cassé.

L' granhl re-sor ay ka-say.

*The main-spring is broken.*

Il faut la faire réparer.

Eel fo lah fair ray-pa-ray.

*You must get it mended.*

## FOR PRACTICE.

La voix de la raison ne manquera pas de se faire entendre.

*The voice of reason will certainly be heard.*

Si l'on ne donne à boire à ces chiens ils enrageront.

*If they do not give these dogs some drink, they will run mad.*

Quand une opinion vient à s'enraciner, il est difficile de la détruire.

*When an opinion is rooted, it is difficult to get rid of it.*

Les menteurs sont les enfants du diable.

*Liars are children of the devil.*

Une foule de cultivateurs ont émigré d'Europe en Amérique.

*Crowds of husbandmen have emigrated from Europe to America.*

## Lesson XXII.

### DIALOGUE XI. THE FIRE.

Voici un pauvre feu!

V'wah-see unh! povr' fuhl

*Here is a poor fire!*

Venez, arranger le feu.

V'nay-za-ranhl-zhay l' fuhl

*Come, make up the fire.*

Que cherchez-vous ?

K' shair-shay-voo ?

*What are you looking for ?*

Je cherché les pincettes.

Zh' shair-shay lay panhl-sayt.

*I am looking for the tongs.*

Les voici dans le coin.

Lay v'wah-see danhl l' k'wanhl

*Here they are in the corner.*

Allez chercher le soufflet.

A-lay shair-shay l' soo-flay.

*Go and bring the bellows.*

Soufflez le feu.

Soo-flay l' fuhl

*Blow the fire.*

Y a-t-il du charbons dans le seau ?  
 Ee ah-teel du shar-bonhl danhl l'so ?  
*Are there any coals in the scuttle ?*

N'en mettez pas trop à la fois.  
 Nanhl-met-tay pah tro ah lah f'wah.  
*Do not put on too many at a time.*

Vous avez presque étouffé le feu.  
 Voo-za-vay presk ay too-fay l' fuhl  
*You have almost smothered the fire.*

Il va prendre dans un instant.  
 Eel vah pranh!dr' danh-zunhl-nanhl-stanhl  
*It will burn presently.*

Maintenant voici un bon feu.  
 Manhl-t-nanhl v'wah-see unhl bonhl fuhl  
*Now the fire is very good.*

## FOR PRACTICE.

Ce pain n'est pas cuit, ce nest que de la pâte.  
*That bread is not baked, 'tis nothing but dough.*

Contentement passe richesse.  
*Contentment is beyond wealth.*

Il vent parvenir à quelque prix que ce soit.  
*He is determined to rise in the world, whatever it may cost.*

Les troupes de la garnison bordaient le parapet.  
*The troops of the garrison manned the parapet.*

Cela paraît comme le nez au milieu du visage.  
*That is as plain as the nose on one's face.*

Il ne vaut pas le pain, qu'il mange.  
*He is not worth the bread he eats.*

Avez-vous oui dire cette nouvelle ?  
*Have you heard that piece of news ?*

Les services mutuels nourrissent l'amitié.  
*Mutual services strengthen friendship.*

## FORM AND NAME OF FRENCH LETTERS.

Form.	Name.
A a	Ah.
B b	Bay.
C c	Say.
D d	Day.
E e	Ay (like AY in the word DAY.)
F f	Ef.
G g	Zhay.
H h	Ash.
I i	Ee.
J j	Zhee.
K k	Kah.
L l	El.
M m	Em.
N n	En.
O o	O.
P p	Pay.
Q q	Ku.
R r	Er.
S s	Es.
T t	Tay.
U u	U.
V v	Vay.
X x	Eex.
Y y	E greek.
Z z	Zed.











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